Gov Doc
P.E.I.
A
S
157
A3
1921
PEI. Agriculture, Dept of
Biological
& Medical
Serials

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE PROVINCE OF

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st

1921

CHARLOTTETOWN:
Patriot Job Print, Queen Square
1922

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OF THE PROVINCE OF

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st

1921

CHARLOTTETOWN:
Patriot Job Print, Queen Square
1922

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
University of Toronto

http://www.archive.org/details/report1921prin

TO THE HONOURABLE MURDOCK McKINNON :
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

Sir :—

I have the honor to submit herewith the Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1921.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER M. LEA,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture,
Charlottetown, 1922.

Department of Agriculture

OFFICERS

HON. WALTER M. LEA,—Commissioner of Agriculture.

W. J. REID, B. S. A.,—Director of Agricultural Instruction.

W. BOULTER,—Secretary of Agriculture.

A. F. HANSULD, B. S. A.,—Instructor in Rural Science Department, Prince of Wales College.

FRASER T. MORROW,—Inspector of Cheese and Butter Factories.

VERNON CROCKETT,—Principal, Agricultural and Technical High School.

MISS ADELE NEWBERY,—Accountant.

MISS PEARL VAUGHAN,—Stenographer.

MISS BESSIE CARRUTHERS,—Supervisor of Women's Institutes.

MISS HELEN McKENNA,—Assistant Supervisor of Women's Institutes.

MISS HELEN HARPER,—Assistant Supervisor of Women's Institutes.

General Conditions

For all past years the general comment was to chronicle the outstanding prosperity of our provincial agriculture, and even though the year 1921 will be remembered as one of the hard ones it will only be giving justice to facts to say that while the inevitable economic changes, which follow such a period of inflated prices as we have felt, have brought new problems, our agriculture has nobly stood the test.

The problem of sufficient farm labor from which we suffered during late years has been removed and will undoubtedly be an addition to more economical production for some time.

The provincial production for 1921 will compare favorably with many preceding years within our recall and in total valuation will compare favorably with reports from other provinces. Compared with 1920 crop production was approximately 30 per cent less in hay and straw, with an increase of 10 per cent in grains. The returns from the herds and flocks can be totaled as 10 per cent less.

The spring season was exceptionally dry and while allowing for a full and early complement of seeding did not produce the usual rapid growth, for which the Island soil is noted. This is accountable for the lessening of bulk in both the hay and fodder crops, but added materially to the excellent quality of the grain.

The pastures suffered most on account of the dryness and produced a lessening in milk flow for the cheese and butter factories. On the higher land where growth commenced earlier the hay suffered most while in many parts the same crop was "average" or "over average."

The wheat crop which has always held a first place in the rotations of the Province withstood the dryness of the season better than was expected and is reported "over average" in most cases. The lack of moisture acted as a brake on the development of the usual insect pests which is accountable in no small degree for its yield.

Root crops in general gave a high yield and will hold a foremost place in supplementing the shortage of dry fodder. During the early part of the season grave doubt was held as to the prospects, but being one of the last crops to harvest they had the benefit of fall moisture which produced the greater bulk of the crop. The use of more silage crops is taking the place of roots on many farms. Corn had a very favorable season for its growth and produced immense yields as did the combination crop of corn and sunflowers. Oats, peas and vetches suffered from thed rought except when sown and harvested late.

Potatoes yielded a high average crop on a larger area than in 1920. The production cf "seed stock" for the U. S. and other markets is commanding a large share of the product that now leaves the province. The operations of the Provincial Potato Growers' Association have realized over $40,000 more for the growers than they could have found by growing "table stock." As a general result of the Association activities the protection of the crop from blight and insects is receiving more attention. Spraying is becoming more general and is proving a value beyond anticipation, especially as it not only improves the yield but greatly improves the keeping quality and allows the general use of varieties that were formerly prohibitive through rot. The future holds much in store for the proper development of this crop.

The year's production of Live Stock has suffered owing to short pastures and a shortage of the bulky fodders, combined with lower market prices. This applies especially to the markets for beef on the hoof. The co-operative shipping of car lots as instituted by the members of the Dominion Live Stock Branch has done an immesurable benefit in maintaining an average price for hogs, lambs and poultry. This form of work is being generally accepted by local co-operative Societies.

The co-operative wool sale was below that of 1920 in total number of pounds, and owing to the general depression of the wool market due to accumulated stocks being in the hands of dealers and manufacturers the price was comparatively low, but averaged about 30 per cent over local sales. It is hoped that the outlook will be better for the future, as in fact it is, especially toward the close of the year.

The dairy industry, which is one of the strongest industries of the Province, has suffered least from the depression in prices. During the full year local sales averaged high for both cheese and butter, and while the output is below that of 1920 by a small margin the results for the year will be encouraging. A proper regard for the factors that influence improvement in the dairy cow is being shown. Many institutes have taken advantage of the increased grant for the purchase of bulls from record producing dams, and have inaugurated a more general acceptance of keeping individual records. The many problems of feeding are also being more generally studied, more especially with regard to the supplementing of short pastures by the growing of bulky fodder crops. The co-operative buying of mill feeds is also being accepted by Institutes and co-operative dairy Associations, and has already proven its benefit in reducing the cost of market production by being a more economical system of buying the concentrated feeds that should be used with the profit paying dairy herd.

The limestone pulverizing plant established at Miminigash in the Western part of the Province in 1920 was operated during the open season of 1921 in keeping with the demand for the product. In the early part of the season a renovation of the buildings was carried on with the object of having more storage space for any surplus that might be held. The machinery was supplemented by adding a ten horse power, single cylinder, volume governed, Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine, also a small steam plugger to be used for drilling and blasting rock. In total the work has been a success, but on account of the exceptionally dry season the demand was slow. Sufficient limestone has been placed in each locality to fully demonstrate the many advantages of using this easily prepared and economical material for the benefit of the usual crop rotation. It is expected that as the work continues the demand will exceed the capacity of the plant, and will of necessity be supplemented by supplies from the other provinces. Already a number of carloads have been imported from St. John, which is an excellent product, testing over 90 per cent calcium carbonate. The freight tariffs have been remodelled to add further encouragement to this wor,k which is very acceptable and for which the Railway authorities at Charlottetown and Moncton are to be commended.

The encouragement for the growing of clover, which was successful in 1920 suffered during 1921 on account of the crop being seriously affected by the early drought. One of the clover hullers has been employed by the Co-operative Farmers' Company at Kensington for the purpose of cleaning and clipping Seed Oats, and while the experiment is unique it promises to be of value in making the product more attractive for the average market. In view of the shortage of local grown clover seed, which we find is more or less prevalent throughout the clover growing districts of Canada the price of clover seed will undoubtedly be higher during the sping of 1921 than that noted for last year, and we would advise that purchasing be done as early as possible.

One of the remarkable activities of the year was the number of school fairs that were held throughout the Province under unfavorable conditions. In every locality the exhibits were considerably beyond the number expected and fully manifested the untiring efforts of the interested boys and girls to maintain the standard of their previous accomplishments in spite of seasonal changes. At many fairs, more especially those in the vicinity of the most promising Dairy Companies, the exhibit of calves and poultry was larger than former years and was equal in many respects to the junior classes shown at the larger exhibitions. As an encouragement to this live stock club work the Dominion Live Stock Branch has instituted the formation of Boys' Breeding Clubs, the intention being to develop a wider recognition of the high class dairy cow as a means for the more economical production of milk. This is associated with the formation of Pig Clubs, which is of sufficient proportion in itself to stand as a special organization, but throughout the total venture the idea is to develop a greater interest in live stock production among the boys and girls of the Province. Such work merits the foremost attention of our Provincial Live Stock Breeders' Associations and should receive every possible form of encouragement from every one.

The Women's Institute Branch has added a number of new organizations to those already formed, making a total of fifty-nine active Institutes at the close of the year. A regular series of meetings and demonstrations are being conducted with the object of making the work as valuable as possible to those who avail themselves of the benefits. Special mention must be made of the activities of this branch in school improvement and community welfare. This comes at a time when improvement in educational advantages is being spoken of in many parts of the world, and it is to be hoped that as the work develops the women will receive the recognition of being included on such municipal boards of welfare as are generally organized. The work of instruction for the City Schools is receiving one hundred per cent acceptance, and merits a development on a much more general scale. Short Courses for girls from rural communities have been conducted as in former years at the Domestic Science Kitchen.

The work of the Technical School which was inaugurated in 1920 has been most acceptably received by the young men of the Province. For 1921 the course was divided into three parts, first for those wishing a general practical Agricultural course, second for those wishing a more complete course of instruction in matters pertaining to Motor Mechanics and Carpentery, and third those wishing to take up advanced work for the purpose of receiving entrance to the larger Agricultural Colleges. Additions have been made in keeping with the development of the work and the increased number of students. The value of practical training is being kept foremost at all times. In Motor Mechanics the student has actual practice in cleaning and remodelling engines, tractors and cars of as many types as are available. In Blacksmithing and Carpenter Work actual models are made by the student. For Live Stock Work a Dairy Herd has been established in a properly equipped dairy stable, where the value of breeding, feeding and judging are demonstrated by actual contact and in dollars and cents. A flock of pullets is cared for largely by the students, from which much practical information is secured in feeding, housing and general mnaagement. The students also have the privilege of keeping in touch with the system of management used in keeping the four stallions owned by the Department of Agriculture. These comprise two Clydesdales, a Canadian bred, and one imported from Scotland in 1920, also one Percheron and one Shire. While being used for the improvement of draft horses throughout the Province they also supply a set of examples representing the prevailing breeds of the Province with which the students become intimately acquainted through the medium of the judging and score card work.

As a supplement to the regular courses two Short Courses were held during the early part of 1921. The first Course was of a general Agricultural nature of two weeks duration. Approximately twenty-five students were enrolled, representing the various districts of the Province. Competent instruction in general Live Stock, Seed Judging, and Wool grading was received from members of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and was supplemented by members of the local Department of Agriculture. A second Course was conducted for Cheese and Butter makers of the Province at which work pertaining to dairying in general and the manufacture of butter and cheese were discussed by men of the first rank of their calling in Canada. This work did much to unite the interests of all concerned in the general Agricultural progress of the Province, and it is hoped that opportunity will offer a repitition in future years.

During the past year the work of underdraining farm lands was conducted as far as was possible. More could have been accomplished had ti not been for a shortage of drain tile which made itself evident at the beginning of the season. Previous to 1921 the manufacture of drain tile was conducted by a private Company with headquarters at Summerside, but owing to unavoidable circumstances it became necessary for the Department to operate the Plant or allow the work of underdraining farm lands to be neglected. The Brick & Tile Plant, which is located near Richmond was taken over in May, 1921. It was thoroughly renovated and the manufacture of drain tile undertaken after June 15th. The work involved a considerable amount of capital expenditure, but the output of the season is of such proportions that the venture is thoroughly justifiable. Shipments of drain tile have been made to Nova Scotia and to many parts of this Province, and in every case the receiver was thoroughly satisfied with the quality of the goods and expressed the hope that such work should be maintained until such time as it could be taken up by a private concern or reinstated with the former Company.

The manufacture of building blocks has been thoroughly tried and has proven absolutely to be of most acceptable material for the building of the regular farm buildings, basements, and silos, and several orders are already on file for such work.

Special mention must be made of the excellence attained by our Provincial Exhibitions. At the beginning of the season it was thought that the probable outcome would be that the exhibitions would suffer, but such an attitude did not find acceptance for long. Our live stock men and all others who are interested in this form of Agricultural progress are to be highly commended on the excellent showing that was in evidence at all of the exhibitions, and Charlottetown in particular. At this latter Show a number of herds from the Mainland were shown, including the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec. Even with heavy outside competition the Island breeder held his full share of the awards, and in all cases the Judges were most complimentary concerning the quality of the exhibits.

Financial Statement

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Grants	$1,917.38	$ 1,917.38

EXHIBITIONS

Grant to Charlottetown Exhibition Assn.	7,327.24	
Grant to Live Stock Judging Classes	30.00	
Grant to Prince County Exhibition Assn.	2,000.00	
Grant to King's County Exhibition Assn.	1,295.00	
Grant to Souris Exhibition Association	1,001.78	
Grant to Egmont Bay and Mt. Carmel Ex. Assn.	250.00	
Grant to Prince Co. Ex. Assn. (bal. 1920)	168.00	
Grant to Souris Ex. Assn. (bal. 1920)	15.00	12,087.02

ASSOCIATIONS

Grant to Amherst Winter Fair	500.00	
Grant to Horse Show	500.00	
Grant to Fat Stock Show	99.00	
Grant to P.E.I. Co-operative Egg & Poultry Assn.	291.76	1,390.76

LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT

Grant to Breeders' Club, purchase Prue Bred Sire	50.00	
Miscellaneous expenses	20.24	
Bonuses	87.00	157.24

DAIRY COMPETITION

Prizes	472.50	472.50

SHEEP ACCOUNT

Sheep	55.00	55.00

HORSE ACCOUNT

Purchase of Shire	1 000.00	
Purchase of Clydesdale	500.00	
Purchase of Percheron	2,000.00	
Purchase of two Percheron mares	548.32	
Purchase of Clydesdale Ballarat	2,198.52	
Expenses, travelling horses, maintenance, etc.	2 910.23	9,157.07

FIELD COMPETITION ACCOUNT

Prizes	1,067.30	
Advertising	86.58	
Judging Expenses	206.82	1,360.70

PRINTING ACCOUNT

Printing & Supplies	326.00	
Printing reports	371.93	697.93

POSTAGE ACCOUNT

Stamps	260.00	260.00

TRAVELLING EXPENSES

Hon. Walter M. Lea	450.00	450.00

SCHOOL FAIRS

Grants	768.55	768.55

FALCONWOOD ACCOUNT

Expenses	61.43	61.43

TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Grant (one third of cost)	4,753.22	4,753.22

VITAL STATISTICS

Paid to District Registrars	720.00	
Supplies	46.95	766.95

VITAL STATISTICS CERTIFICATES

265 certificates at 25 cents each	66.25	66.25

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT

Jane McEachern, cleaning offices	56.00	
Advertising	426.25	
Telegrams	79.53	
Car repairs	210.87	
W. W. Crosby, trav. exps., purchase stallions	150.00	
Hall rent	3.65	
Transfers	1.57	
Express	1.20	
John S. Cousins, exps. Dairy Convention	129.72	
Prowse Bros. cheesecloth	2.03	
Typewriter and repairs	108.84	
Repairs to adding machine	5.27	1,174.93
Total Expenditure		$35,596.93

RECEIPTS

By money from Horse Show	151.85	
By money for Cash Book	1.00	
By money for Sheep	50.00	
By money for Vital Statistic certificates	66.25	
By money for Sheep Insurance	9.35	
By money for Stallion Enrolment	337.00	
By money for Stand'g Fields of Grain Compn. fees	96.00	
By grants from Ottawa, Field Compn. Account	706.40	
By money for Stallion serviec fees	592.00	
By refund for cattle Public Works Dept.	2,503.95	4,513.80
Net Expenditure		$31,083.13

WALTER M. LEA,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION ACT, APRIL 1st., 1920, TO MARCH 31st., 1921.

CLASSIFICATION	Balances Apr. 1, 1920	Grant	Refunds	Total Credits	Expenditure	Cr. Balance
A. 1. Buildings Account	$ 492.78	$ 1,507.00	$ 1,525.00	$ 3,524.78	$ 3,220.77	$ 304.01
B. 1. Director & District Representatives	1,365.01	3,235.00		4,600.01	4,523.07	76.94
B. 2. Short Courses	254.34	246.00		500.34	493.37	6.97
B. 3. Drainage, Soils & Crops	231.59	7.968.00	580.54	8,780.13	7,642.20	1,317.93
B. 4. 5. Live Stock & Dairying	1,443.40	2,056.00	12.00	3,511.40	3,441.13	70.27
B. 6, 7, 8, 9. Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horticulture, & Co-operative Marketing	644.96	855.00		1,499.96	853.11	646.85
B. 10. Women's Institutes	873.90	2,566.00	75.00	3,514.90	3,513.84	1.06
C. Elementary Agricultural Education	1,394.48	12 806.00	3,383.13	17,583.61	16,382.63	1,200.98
Misscellaneous & Contingencies	1,961.07	510.22		2,471.29	2,456.09	15.20
	$ 8,661.53	$ 31,749.22	$ 5,575.67	$ 45.986.42	$ 42,346.21	$ 3,640.21

Live Stock Industry

During the past year the Live Stock Industry has withstood a general downward trend of prices. This will apply most generally to the beef cattle trade while other classes have suffered in proportion but not to such a marked degree. The general lowering of prices was expected and is most easily understood in terms of decreased demand and the equitable adjustment of markets since 1919. There are also other questions of a vital nature. Prominent among these is the normal development of shipping with New Zealand, Australia, Argentina and other countries that suffered from lack of continuous service during the period of 1914—1918. With the re-opening of trade large quantities of chilled meat were placed on markets in general and while the effect was wide spread in lowering prices the trade suffered a total demoralization in many parts.

There is also the question of over-stocking which has played a prominent part especially during last season, to put markets at variance with normal periods. It is an old prophesy that "In times of stress many are overstocked and in times of need many are understocked." The natural inclination is to carry more animale than are really needed while prices hold high and to unload when prices make a descending move. During the past season everyone was selling, not only in P. E. Island but in general and the consequent slump was thus forced below even the usual slump prices.

Such periods seem inevitable and have a bright side as well as a dull one, when prospects are bright the usual breeder loses a part of his keen discriminating power with regard to the careful culling of his herd or flock. He is satisfied with anything that adds and will add to his number of animals. The idea of improvement is diminished and when the hard marketing period arrives he is carrying animals that might have given a profit with favorable conditions but that cannot possibly do so under the slightest test of comparison with the best. The usual lessening of the number at such a time is a sacrifice and ispurely the result of designing that in spite of portending consequences the "unfit" must survive.

The man of foresight and judgment has an entirely different policy. His motto is "utility" and his every move is in keeping with the inexorable law of nature that "only the fittest may survive." When markets are high he dose not need to exert every effort to meet the demand.

His animals are of a high order and canrespond to added attention or care with added profit. When markets are dull the excellence of breeding again is in the favorable balance and a profit is realized because they are at the top, and are always acceptable either as a product themselves or as producers of a product.

The past season has left its impression in eliminating a large part of the accumulated stock that we can justly part with and suffer no remorse. Then for the future our policy should be to maintain only the best and only in sufficient numbers that we can devote full time and attention to their maintenance.

We have the foundation for a greater Live Stock Industry than we have ever developed. Even a casual survey will suffice to prove such a statement. Our dairy herds have been built from a foundation that was one of the best obtainable. At the recent Charlottetown Exhibition the dairy cattle judge was Mr. R. R. Ness of Howick, Quebec. His comment on the full classes of animals was that they were equal to anything he had judged at the larger shows. This from a man who knows the world as far as it concerns dairy cattle is of no mean order. The same "order of merit" may be conferred on the beef cattle and on the other classes of stock in any order mentionable.

The stock that we have is not fully appreciated by those to whom it would do the greatest benefit. Mention has been made on previous occasions to the encouragement for the purchase of pure bred sires by a special grant to Farmers' Institutes. This should be welcomed as an avenue for progress by more. In many cases it has been the beginning of successful community organizations. Much of the successin maintaining a market for our Live Stock during the past season has been due to the efforts of the members of the Dominion Live Stock Branch in perfecting a system of co-operative marketing. The possibility of such a scheme cannot be over-estimated. Distant markets are being reached with a minimum of expense and time with the result that over-production insofar as our home demand is concerned is almost totally eliminated.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The doiry cow has suffered less in the decline of prices during the past year than any other producer of a marketable product. This can be justified from the fact that cheese and butter will not stand being held in unusually large stores for an indefinite period as do other less perishable products. Transportation has also been more favorable to these products as the main dairy producing area of the world was well situated during the period of restricted service.

As time goes on this state of affairs will gradually give way to former conditions and prices may not be so favorable. In such a case we, as a province of dairymen must meet the issue by being prepared. Such preparation can only be accomplished by accepting and promoting the factors that influence for progress. There are many, and for the present they may be enumerated as follows :

1. The use of a pure bred sire.
2. The keeping of individual records.
3. The culling of the herd.
4. The better selection, feeding and developing of young stock.
5. The better feeding of the herd.
6. The promotion of Calf and Heifer clubs for boys and girls.
7. The "Boosting of the dairy cow, of the dairy breeds of other dairymen, and P. E. I. as a dairy province."

Space cannot permit a full development of each part but even their mention will accomplish something. Many of our dairymen are fully aware of the individutl importance of each and are practicing the same to the full extent of their ability, but from a general view the case is different. There are not enough pure bred sires of the right stamp in use. As a start we were and in many cases are still satisfied with the sire that has a registry number but as we develop we need more assurance of his worth. He should be well backed by records of production in his dam and grand-dams and even another generation of record producing dams will add greater value. The breeders of pure bred dairy cattle are fully aware of this procedure and are making a greater effort to record the production of their cows. By this the buyer is protected from getting a cull and has more assurance of the outcome.

During the past year the Department of Agriculture gave a large number of reliable special grants to Farmers' Institutes for the purchase of sires from record producing dams. This work will be continued and will undoubtedly make a change for the better in a short time.

The keeping of individual records and a consequent culling of the herd are closely associated and while being adapted in new districts every year the progress should be more general. Herd improvement cannot be accomplished without it, it is a safe rule for finding the cow that is not making a profit and there are many yet to be found. Feeding is also closely associated with records of production as recording the first always induces a record of the second. Attention is drawn to the article of "Feeding Dairy Cows" in another part of this report.

The Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has instituted the establishing of Calf and Heifer Clube for boys of this Province for 1922. It is the intention to organize a limited number for a year or two but as the work lies at the bottom of the Live Stock business its acceptance is secure.

In total the acceptance of any one or all factors is a move in the right direction and is a "Boost". It needs the unanimous support of all dairymen. "Boosting" i nitself is nothing, but when an industry that stands pre-eminent among our provincial activities is being "Boosted" then Boosting is worthy of every man's attention. We have two organizations representing the Holstein and Ayrshire breeds of cattle that are doing more to Boost their respective breeds and dairy cattle in general than any others. Their activities for 1920 was an example of worthy commendation and we wish them every favor for 1921 and after.

BEEF CATTLE

During the past year the beef cattle industry has made progress from the standpoint of improvement in breeding stock but has suffered from the general decline in market prices. The improvement that is noted is with regard to the purchase of a number of high class breeding animals by many of the most prominent breeders. At several of the exhibitions held a number of exchanges were made with Robert Miller of Ashton, Ontario. Notable among the purchases was the grand champion Shorthorn female of Scotch breeding by J. C. Irving of Cherry Valley, who also purchased an outstanding Shorthorn sire to head his bunch of high class females. Mr. Irving has not followed the show ring, but has established a herd of outstanding quality and has merited recognition at Charlottetown Exhibition and the Amherst Winter Fair. J. M. Laird & Son of Kelvin have added some excellent breeding females to their herd, which will undoubtedly speak for themselves in future showing. Dr. J. S Jenkins of Upton Farm, Charlottetown, has made one of the most notable purchases of the season in securing the grand champion female of the Winter Fair, also her mate which is an excellent individual, and a Scotch Shorthorn bull which merited the grand champion prize at the Amherst Show but was not eligible for the same on account of being lame at the time. Many judges of outstanding reputation clai mthat he is undoubtedly the finest stamp of a Shorthorn sire that has ever come to the Maritime Provinces. Keith Boswall of Victoria, who has established a milking Shorthorn herd, has added several high class females.

These breeders in total are to be highly commended for their propressive undertakings and much can be expected in the improvement that will follow.

The year 1921 has been the exception from many years past in the prices for beef cattle being maintained at a relatively low figure, due largely to the unsettled condition of markets and the fact that the majority of breeders were unloading a surplus of stock that had been carried for some time. A shortage of bulky fodder has also stimulated the decline by causing breeders to sell at lower prices than could be justified in view of the cost that it takes to raise such animals. It has always been an accepted rule that to overstock is a losing policy, and the more especially since the man who overstocks usually finds himself with a surplus when prices are low and with a small number when prices are high. In the majority of cases it is a safe policy to keep a sufficient number so that they may be well attended and cared for regardless of market prices.

It is a mistake to keep nondescript or no-purpose animals at any time, as regard to the past season and as undoubtedly the forecast for a number of seasons will prove. The high price of feeds will not justify the raising of anything that does not demand recognition from a standpoint of being superior quality, and especially with regard to beef steers. The good animal does not cost more to develop than the inferior one, and will demand a much higher price either on the local market or at the larger centers. In view of the fact that we are establishing co-operative marketing in carloads the cost of shipment and incidental expenses will be the same per head regardless of quality, and during the past season a strong discrimination was noticed in favor of the best quality individual. In fact many carloads were not shipped owing to the relative low quality of the lot.

HORSES

The horse breeding interests of the Province are beginning to show a renewed interest in spite of the fact that prices are slowly regaining a normal status since the war. In the early part of the year the Horse Breeders' Association solicited the Department of Agriculture to purchase a pure bred Clydesdale stallion for the purpose of improving the stock, and in following this move an imported Clydesdale stallion "Ballarat" was purchased from Brandon Bros.. of Forest, Ontario. "Ballarat" was bred by G. B. Shields, Dolphinstone, Tranent, East Lothian, Scotland, and is a strong combination of the best Clydesdale blood of Scotland. tracing through his sire "Apaukwa" 14567 to "Prince of Wales" 673 and "Lord Darnley" 222; and through his mother "Dolphinstone Flora" 38175 to "Royal Favorite" 10630 and "MacGregor" 1487.

On account of not being able to secure "Ballarat" for the season of 1921 "Sir Baron Triumph," a Canadian bred four year old was purchased from Brandon Bros. "Sir Baron" has met with the approval of the best horsemen of the Province and is a well bred individual, being a strong combination of "Baron's Pride" blood. Both horses are strong representatives of the breed, and will undoubtedly leave a marked effect on the horses of the Province.

In keeping with a later demand a Percheron and a Shire horse were purchased from the lot imported by J. F. McLean of Moosejaw.

Sask., from the Truman Pioneer Stock Farm, Bushnell, Ill. The Percheron "Julius" 10986 is a handsome stamp of draft horse, and is of the right blood combination to leave a marked effect with those who prefer Percherons among the breeds. The Shire "Prince of Huron" 1556 is a very acceptable type of draft horse and has already received the sanction of many horsemen who have seen him.

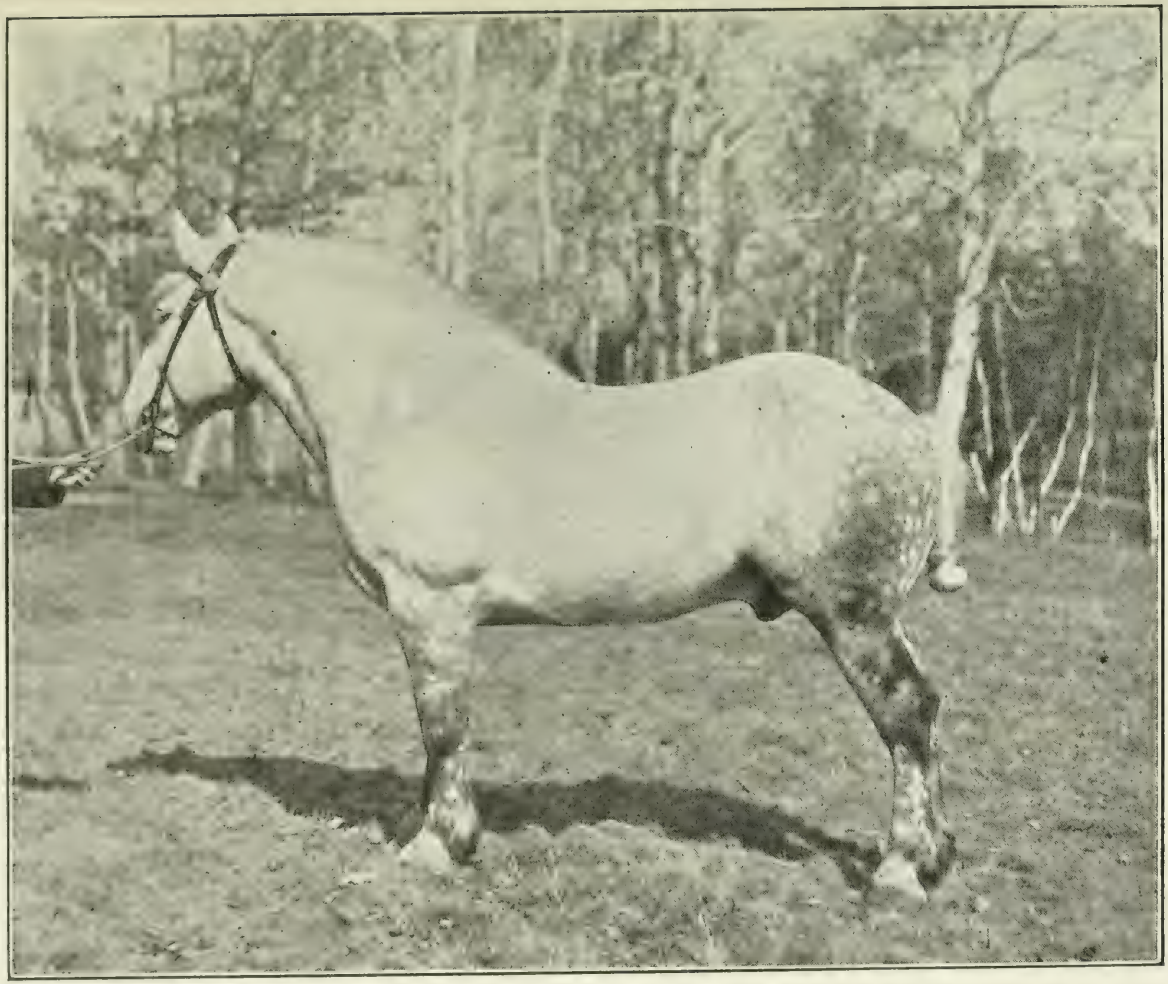
These horses make a strong quartette for improvement and will undoubtedly leave their mark in the very near future for the benefit of horse breeding in this Province.

The Horse Show, which was held in Charlottetown on March 17th, was one of the best of its kind and was well represented with the different classes of breeding horses that are to be found in the Province.

SHEEP

The marked decline in the wool market, and a corresponding reduction in price of lamb, which is largely in sympathy with other meat stocks, is responsible for a marked decrease in the number of sheep held in the average flock of the Province. While both of these markets are being seriously affected at the present time it is hoped that in the near future a considerable advance will be felt. During the past season the strongest factor affecting the lamb market was the co-operative selling of lambs on the ontreal and Boston markets by the Dominion Live Stock Branch. This work is responsible for holding the status of the sheep industry in this Province as high as it is, and it is to be hoped that it may be continued. Since the war the heavy importations of Australian and New Zealand mutton and wool are the main causes of the present sheep depression to at least a large extent. Abnormal economic conditions together with low foreign exchange are also responsible for the same affect. While such a depression will hold until the world surplus is used, which man not be long, it will not last indefinitely. Recently we have noticed that wool and lamb are both showing a tendency toward a higher level. This is, it is hoped, the beginning of a permanent raise, as such is due within a very short time. Should the depletion as it now exists continue for a few seasons our sheep population will be so depleted that recovery would indeed be slow. We cannot expect a total recovery of war prices, but if the present state of affairs continues for two seasons more such a result will almost be inevitable. The indications at the present time would be to hold what remains of the flock and be ready to reap the benefit of the good times coming. The best live stock men always advise going into any branch of live stock while prices are low and liquidate down to a safe level while prices are high.

Ram grading was conducted for the second time during the past season. Mr. C. A. Archibald of Truro, N. S. represented the Dominion



JULIAS [10986] 111037

Sire—Jardin (Imp) [10983] (88958) 81348 by Tigris 56785 (68463). Dam—Jeanne (83120) 87418 by Blesois (65917)

Imported Percheron stallion purchased from Trumors' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., and owned by Dept. of Agriculture.

Live Stock Branch in the work and made the following list as it concerns the owner, number and grade of ram lambs owned by them at that time :

Name	Address	Breed	Age	Grade
Chas. McLean	Clyde River	Cheviot	Lamb	XXX
A. H. Boswell	York		Yearling	XXX
A. H. Boswell	York		Lamb	XXX
Stanley McVane	Bothwell	Shropshire	Lamb	XX
Stanley McVane	Bothwell	Shropshire	2 Lambs	X
Ernest Lund	Mt. Herbert	Lincoln	Lamb	XXX
J. I. Jenkins	Orwell Cove	Shropshire	Shear	XX
J. I. Jenkins	Orwell Cove	Shropshire	Lamb	X
J. I. Jenkins	Orwell Cove	Shropshire	Shear	X
D. Reid & Son	Montague	Oxford		XX
D. Reid & Son	Montague	Oxford		XX
D. Reid & Son	Montague	Oxford		X
D. Reid & Son	Montague	Oxford		X
Stewart Bros.	Alliston	Leicester	Aged	XX
Stewart Bros.	Alliston	Leicester	Lamb	XXX
Stewart Bros.	Alliston	Leicester	Lamb	XX
Michael Keenan	Georgetown	Leicester	Aged	XXX
Michael Keenan	Georgetown	Leicester	Shear	XX
Roy Howlett	Annandale	Shropshire	2 Lambs	X
Cephas Nunn	Winsloe	Hampshire	2 Lambs	XXX
Cephas Nunn	Winsloe	Hampshire	Lamb	XX
Cephas Nunn	Winsloe	Hampshire	2 Shears	XX
Cephas Nunn	Winsloe	Cheviot	Lamb	XXX
Cephas Nunn	Winsloe	Cheviot	Lamb	XXX
Cephas Nunn	Winsloe	Cheviot	Lamb	XX
Cephas Nunn	Winsloe	Cheviot	Shear	XX
Cephas Nunn	Winsloe	Southdown	2 Lambs	XXX

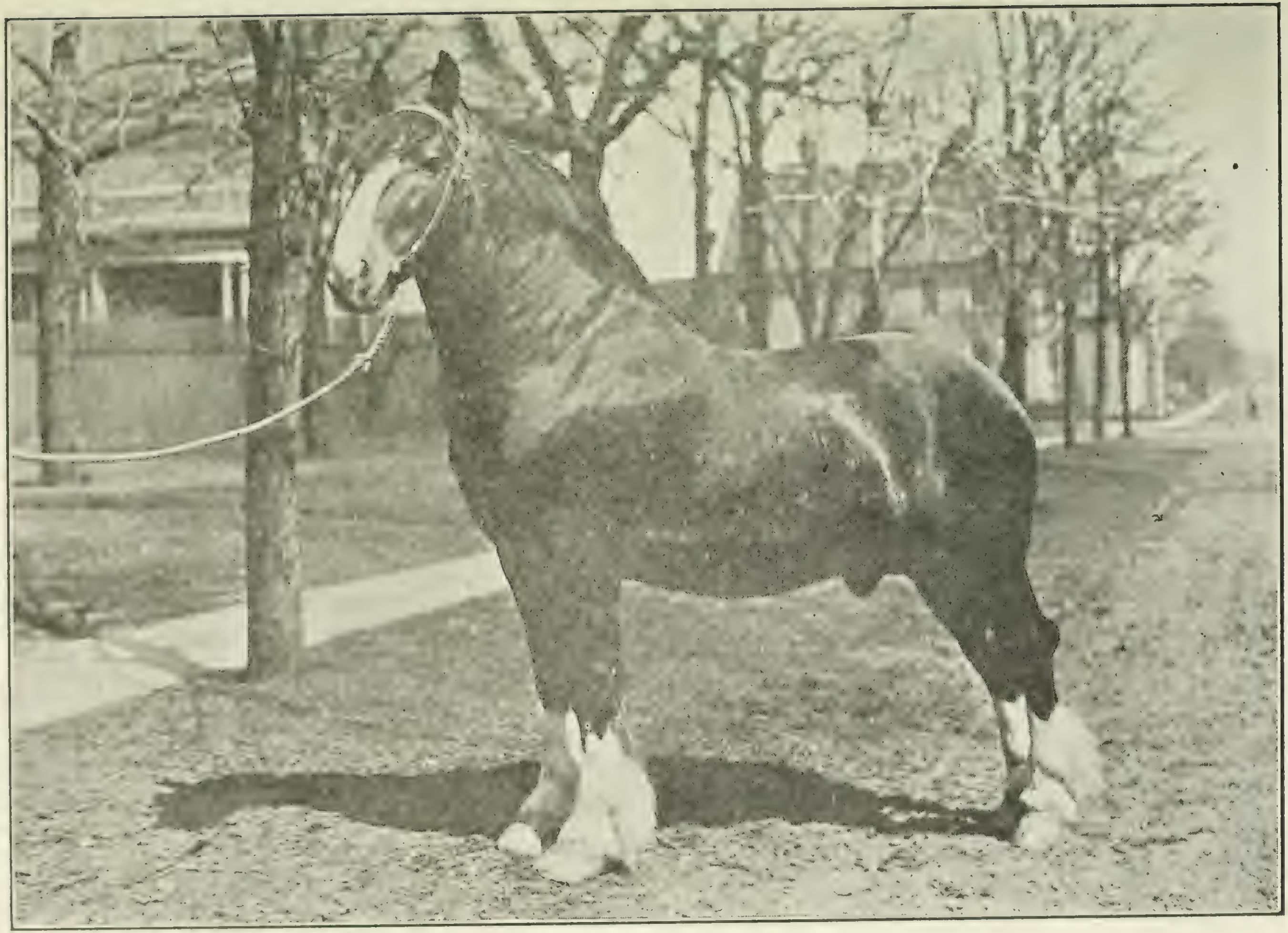
In the foregoing the grading of rams was divided into three classes. the best being marked with XXX. the second being marked XX and the third with X. Those marked with XXX were found of good type and quality with reasonable development and which should prove to be useful sires in pure bred flocks. Trueness to breed type wsa a strong consideration in placing rams in this grade. Rams marked with XX were those considered to be sufficiently well developed and of quality enough to make useful sires in grade flocks. Rams that were considered not eligible for grading were marked with X and were usually of poor quality and development.

SWINE

The market for swine has been well maintained throughout the year. Co-operative shipments have been going forward to Montreal and have realized paying prices for the shippers. Reports from market headquarters indicate that the quality is excellent and in this considerable hope may be built for future results.

In November a Conference of breeders, producers, market officials, and packers was called by the Live Stock Branch to meet in Ottawa for the purpose of establishing the grading of hogs for bacon purposes. Each representative attended with a full understanding of the issue at hand and assisted in every possible manner to establish a full consideration for the benefits that would accrue. The immediate result was that beginning with May 1st, 1922, all hogs offered for sale will be graded and a 10 per cent premium will be paid for those being classed at "Select Bacon Hogs." Reference is directed to the Bulletin on the Bacon Hog which is embodied as a part of this report and it gives a full consideration to market qualifications, also to the relative standing of the bacon hog and the need for such a type being adhered to. With regard to the type of hog that we have, little need be said. The Province is well situated in having a predominence of Yorkshire blood, which is altogether as it should be.

A valuable factor in promoting the hog industry is to be in the form of pig clubs for Prince Edward Island boys and girls during 1922. This part of the work is carried by the co-operation of the local Department of Agriculture, the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture and the P. E. I. Bankers, and it is expected that much benefit will follow. Reference is made to the Pig Club Competition plans, which are also embodied as a part of this report, and which give the object, rules and regulations, also the assistance to club members.



PRINCE OF HURON [1556] 14614

Sire—Osco Baron Prince 9847 by Cottered Prince 7549 (19516) Imp. Dam—Osco Spirit [1391] 7084 by Bay Lad 6797.
Imported Shire Stallion purchased from Trumans' Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., and owned by Department of Agriculture.

Director's Report

OF THE

P. E. I. Potato Growers' Association

For the year 1921

The Directors appointed at the last Annual Meeting have endeavored to carry out the work of the Association, always having in mind the progress of the organization. The first work to occupy our attention was the incorporating of the Company. This was done by a Bill passed in the House at the last session. The work of the Association was thereby made easier.

TRADE MARK : The Secretary was authorized to obtain and register at Ottawa a Trade Mark suitable for the Association. Your Directors decided to register under the name of "Garden of the Gulf" Brand Certified Seed Potatoes. This was done and the stock is now marketed as you already know bearing tickets on which is stamped the above inscription.

SPRING MARKETING : The marketing of Seed in the spring of 1921 was a very difficult proposition. The slump in the price made it impossible to handle Seed in any quantity. The only Seed asked for was that of a very superior quality. We could not make sales of any except practically free from disease tubers. As a result we were not able to handle all the Seed which should pass as No. 1. Our total shipment for the spring was 2,777 bushels, netting us $2,012.83.

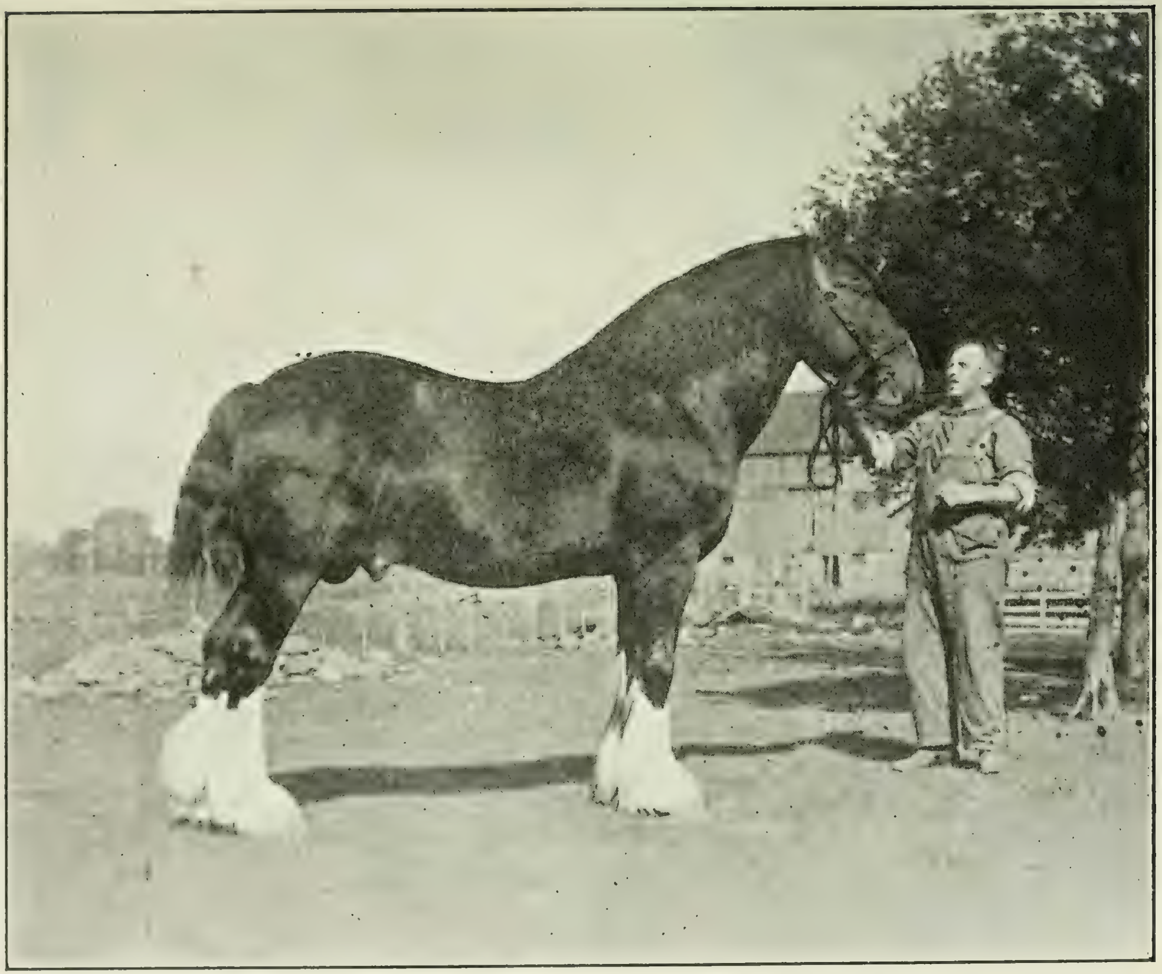
DEMONSTRATION SEED TESTS : The Association sent to the United States for experimental purposes several barrels of Green Mountain and Irish Cobbler Seed. This was distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture to Virginia, New Jersey, Maine, Vermont and one sample was grown at Washington. The County Farm Agent of Suffolk County, Long Island, carried on the largest demonstration of Seed Tests. Six varieties or samples of Green Mountains and two of Irish Cobblers were supplied. The tests are of great advertising value and this year a greater quantity will be sent for this purpose.

WIDENING MARKET FOR SEED STOCK : The idea which you suggested at the Meeting of sending a man to some of the Potato Growing Sections of the United States with a view to widening our market for

Seed Stock was acted upon, and our Secretary, Mr. Wilfred Boulter, left here about the middle of June and visited the potato growing sections in Virginia and elsewhere. While he was at Norfolk, Virginia, Professor Wm. Stewart of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, harvested potatoes which were grown from Island Seed. These gave very satisfactory results, showing absolute freedom from disease and yielding at the rate of over 300 bushels per acre. As a further evidence of the good effect of our Seed in these tests Mr. Boulter was able to meet the Directors of a large co-operative Company and explained to them the methods we are following in growing, harvesting and marketing our stock. We have been able to place with this Company six carloads of Irish Cobblers, and had more Cobblers been available we would have had a market for a greater quantity. There is a market in this State for a tremendous quantity of Cobblers, providing the stock we have already sent gives the results we are hoping for. The one Company to whom shipment was made require at least 200,000 bushels each year for Seed Purposes.

The Secretary then proceeded to New Jersey and in company with Dr. Martin, Plant Pathologist of the Experiment Station, and our Mr. S. G. Peppin, who met him here, visited a number of the potato growing sections. At some of these centres tests from our Island Seed were seen. Owing to the very dry season the Cobblers were not looking very good, nor was the yield from the tests as was afterwards learned so great as it otherwise would have been. Nevertheless in comparison with tests from other countries the result was satisfactory. We have several inquiries from growers in this State and we trust in another year to be able to market some part of our crop there. The Secretary then came up to Long Island. Arriving a day before their Potato Tour began Mr. Peppin and he were able to visit several fields where Canadian Seed, principally Prince Edward Island, was grown in Seed Source Tests. It was gratifying indeed to find that in almost every instance the P. E. I. stock was equal to the best. Not only was this true of the rows which were grown for demonstration purposes, but on a visit to the farms of the growers who had purchased Island Seed in 1920 it was found that the plants were vigorous, free from disease and gave promise of a heavy yield, which from reports received later in the season was verified. The result of the 1921 Seed Demonstration gave our stock first place for freedom from disease.

Prince Edward Island Seed has established a reputation for itself in Long Island. This, however, will stand only so long as the Standard and quality of Seed shipped there continues to be better than that from other seed growing centres. These Long Island growers are qualified and shrewd. In many instances they have the percentage of diseases found in their crops and are thus able to know from what source they obtain the best stock. Altogether the trip was valuable to the Association, not



BALLARAT (imp) [22738] (19343)

Sire—Apukwa [13437] (14567) by Hiawatha [3430] (10067) and Royal May [12186] (16899) Dam—Dolphingstore Flora (38175) by Royal Favorite [4052] (10630).

Imported Clydesdale Stallion purchased from Brandon Bros. Forest, Ont., and owned by the Dept. of Agriculture. Reported to be the best Clydesdale Stallion ever brought to the Maritime

only in increasing the market, but in giving the Secretary an idea from his association with the growers and a visit to the country, of the class of men we were dealing with and of the conditions under which our potatoes must come in competition with others.

MARKETING 1921 CROP : Your Directors with the experience of last year in mind and the increased quantity of Seed to dispose of decided that it would be impossible to handle the crop other than through agents who were on the ground. As a result, from the different visitors who came to the Province, a selection was made and the sole right to handle Green Mountain stock in Long Island was given to agents who sold on a commission basis. As a result we were able to dispose of all the stock offering in the fall of 1921 at a highly satisfactory price. So high has been the price received for our Seed that it would be well to issue a word of warning : We cannot always hope to command a price for Seed stock so much in advance of the price for commercial stock. The total quantity of Potatoes shipped of the 1921 crop was 45,000 bushels, or practically 60 carloads. $1.00 a bushel was advanced on these. Unfortunately owing to overcharges on the Long Island Railway, which amounted to over $2,000.00 the Association was unable to make final settlement before the close of the year.

You are aware that this year there was a duty against Canadian Potatoes entering the United States of 42 cents per 100 pounds. In view of the fact that this duty had to be paid in American funds before the cars were started, it cost the Association practically 26 cents a bushel, adding to this the lower rate of exchange which we realized on our receipts, the net price to our growers with these extra charges deducted will show that all sales were put through at the best price the market would afford.

POTATO DISEASES : We are pleased to report that very little of the 1921 crop was rejected, excepting in Irish Cobblers, which possibly on account of the seasonal conditions developed wilt. The Green Mountains were exceptionally free from disease and were delivered to the purchasers in the very best condition. Common Scab is the cause of considerable trouble. So far there does not appear to be any reliable means of overcoming this on land that has been heavily limed or shelled. Experiments are being conducted in the United States and at our own Experimental Farm with sulphur compound, with the hope of controlling scab. The season of 1921 was exceptionally dry. As a result there was little or no blight, but growers if they would have a No. 1 product to market must bear in mind that it is necessary to keep the plants covered with the bordeaux spray, which if properly mixed and applied will prevent blight, even in the dampest seasons.

MARKETING CHARGES : The Association is retaining 5 per cent of the net sales for handling charges. While it is not known yet what this will amount to for 1921 it will be seen from the financial statement that the total expenses chargeable to this account amount to $1,764. This is about 3.5 per cent per bushel. There will therefore be considerable balance which belongs to persons whose goods were handled and will be returned to them. As yet no provision has been made for financing the work of the Association, and we ask you to consider a plan to use this sum of money and such amounts as may be retained in each year to finance the following year's needs.

NEXT YEAR'S CROP : The prospects of an increase in our exportable crop and the impossibility of moving it before the cold weather comes brings up the question of storage room. It is possible that with a brisk demand for commercial stock there would arise a difficulty in securing cars at the proper time. We were fortunate this year in avoiding loss to any degree from frost. The small amount of loss incurred was possibly in loading the potatoes on too cold a day. With a larger volume of business, however, we cannot hope to clean up before well on in the month of December.

RETAINING OUR MARKET : Another question which naturally arises is, can we find a profitable market for the increase that will naturally follow the successful business of this year ? We are up against strong competition in the marketing of our Seed Potatoes and while we believe we have the best soil and climatic conditions on the continent for growing the best seed, yet unless as already stated we continue to supply an article of superior merit other countries producing seed almost as good with a shorter haul are bound to make inroads on our market. This comes to the part where the growers' responsibility is the greatest. The man who knowingly ships diseased stock or tubers not properly graded brings ruin not only to his own prospects but if persisted in by many. ruin to the success of the great work this organization has undertaken. Rigid bye-laws should be enacted to prevent any who violate the principles of co-operation from ever having the opportunity to again work it an injustice. Only in this way and by strictest inspection can we prevent someone from taking advantage. A good selling organization or an energetic grower may sell inferior seed for a time but no permanent trade can be built up in that way. We are fortunate in having one of the best systems of inspection and certification, and an efficient staff of inspectors who should be encouraged and loyally supported by every grower in their task of seeing that none but the best quality of seed is put on the market.

FINANCIAL YEAR : Our financial year ends on December 31st. We find it is not possible to have the accounts closed in time for the Annual Meeting. We recommend that the financial year end on May 31st. This would bring the full report for each year's crop in one statement.

EXHIBIT AT AMHERST WINTER FAIR : Your Directors considered it advisable to put on a potato exhibit at the Amherst Fair. Five prizes of ten dollars each were offered for an exhibit in Green Mountain and the same for Irish Cobblers. There were forty-eight entries and so close was the competition that additional prizes of two dollars each were paid to the tenth prize in Cobblers and to the fifteenth placing for Green Mountains. The exhibit was of considerable value in advertising our Seed.

We wish to record our appreciation of the efficient manner in which our Secretary, Mr. Wilfred Boulter, conducted the business of the Association. We have had up to the present no business manager, these duties being performed by the Secretary and the Executive Committee.

Wool

The Wool Clip for 1921 was marketed under the Co-operative system of grading as handled through the P. E. I. Sheep Breeders' Association. There was one receiving station at Charlottetown where the grading was performed by Mr. James D. Thompson, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. As usual the sales were made by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited, Toronto.

This is the seventh year for the co-operative marketing of wool as conducted by the Association. Perhaps in no year since the system was started has the market for wool been so crowded and the price so low as it has been during the past year. This fact was largely the cause for the smaller amount of wool which was marketed, also the fact that several farmers have reduced their flocks or gone entirely out of sheep, and that a larger quantity of wool was retained by the producr for home manufacture. The total amount of wool received by the Association was 29,650 lbs., which graded as follows :

Medium Staple	4,970 lbs.
Low Medium Staple	13,014 lbs.
Low Staple	9,456 lbs.
Coarse	1,357 lbs.

The balance coming in under what is known as "rejects." A considerable quantity of these rejects was made up of tags, which at this year's price of wool were absolutely an expense as we received nothing for them and had to pay the freight charges. We distributed for wool the sum of $3,823.00, which averages for the saleable wool 13 cents per lb. This is just one half of the average price paid in 1920, and it may be noted that the 1920 average was less than half that of 1919. We hope we have reached the bottom of the market, and the indications are that the prices for 1922 will be considerably better than were paid in 1919.

It may be observed from the statement made that this co-operative system of marketing was profitable to the growers, particularly to those whose wool graded either medium or low medium, and considerably more than 50 per cent of the wool was in these grades. Basing the average price paid on the local market for ungraded wool at 10 cents, the average price paid by the Association was at least 30 per cent in favor of grading, in addition to the fact that every man receives payment according to the quality of the article he offers for sale. By selling locally a man with the inferior product realizes the same as the man who has wool of the best grade.

At a meeting of the Directors of the P. E. I. Sheep Breeders' Association held in February of 1921 it was decided to deduct from each patron having over 50 lbs. of wool a fee of 50 cents for handling expenses. This was done and the sum of $500. was invested in shares with the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. This stock bears a yearly interest of 8 per cent which is used in part to defray the expenses in connection with the handling of the season's clip. The only charges paid by the Association for the past year were the freight and part of the labor required in grading. The balance, including the clerical work was paid for by the Department of Agriculture.

SHEEP INSURANCE : In the year 1921 there were only 135 sheep insured against loss by dogs, or wild animals. This is the lowest number insured in any year since the passing of the Act by which remuneration was allowed for losses thus sustained. The rate of insurance at the present time is 5 cents a head for grades and 10 cents a head for pure breds with a compensation of $10. and $15. respectively. No claims were paid during the past year.

A typy bunch of Shropshires

The Dairy Industry

RESULTS OF INDIVIDUAL COW TESTING & DAIRY COMPETITION.

That the necessity of keeping individual milk records of the dairy cow is being recognized more each year by the farmers of Canada, is evidenced by the increase in the number of those taking up the work.

The number of cows tested in Canada in 1921 was 47,435 showing an increase over the previous year of 14,053 cows.

It is also to be noted that the entries in the Dairy Competition for the promotion of Dairying in this Province have more than doubled that of 1920.

During 1921 Cow-testing was carried on at eighteen centres, covering practically all the Province.

The practice of keeping Herd Records eliminates the necessity for guessing which is your best producing cow and is ninety-nine per cent more accurate.

And while it is necessary for the owner of a good producing herd to keep them up to the standard, the chief object of the Department is to assist the man whose cows are not making a profit and place him on an equal footing with his more fortunate neighbor. As a means of encouragement to this end the Department of Agriculture arranged a competition for the promotion of dairying in which everyone willing to undertake the keeping of records for his herd might compete. The Competition was divided into three classes, one for grade herds open to all dairymen where factories did not operate for the full year, and of five months duration, from June 15th to November 15th. Class two was for grade herds throughout the Province and is one year in duration. Class three is for all herds of the Province, including pure breds, mixed and grade herds, also of one year.

The number of entries for 1921 more than doubled those received in 1920 and the competition is having the effect of stimulating an interest in cow testing and the keeping of individual records. The winners in classes two and three for the yearly competition ending June 15th, 1921, are as follows :

CLASS 2—One Year, Grade Herds, June, 1920—June, 1921.

Name	Address	No. of Cows	Average lbs. B. fat per cow
Robert Rhynes	Marshfield	8	292.7
Fred Leard	Tryon	9	288.4
George Nicholson	Crapaud	6	276.2
Harry Francis	Crapaud	7	257.9
D. J. Thompson	Tryon	5	221.8
Edgar Giddings	Abney	6	188.2

CLASS 3—Pure Breds, Mixed and Grade Herds, June, 1920—June, 1921

Howard Callbeck	Tryon	4	369.5
Wililam R. Clark	North Wiltshire	6	360.
Louis O'Connor	Clinton	6	326.6
Wm. Ellis	Tyne Valley	9	325.3
Edgar Easter	North Wiltshire	8	321.3
B. R. Brown	York		321.
C. E. McKenzie	Milton	10	297.1

CLASS 1—Five Months Duration, ending Nov. 15th, 1921.

John Riley	Flat River	4	249.4
Sargent Phillips	O'Leary	8	189.8
Locksbie Dennis	O'Leary	7	173.0
P. O. Tredenick	O'Leary	4	170.6
Amos Gorril	O'Leary	4	163.2
Howard Adams	O'Leary	7	154.1
Louis O'Connors	Clinton	7	149.6
James Marchbanks	New Annan	9	144.6
D. J. Wigginton	Bridgetown	5	126.0
James England	Traveller's Rest	6	121.4
E. D. Simpson	Belmont	5	113.5
N. W. McLeod	Bridgetown	9	104.8
Howard Balderston	North Wiltshire	8	101.1

Dairy Inspector's Report

During January and February I visited the creameries that were operating and attended the annual meetings of the dairy companies. We discussed the possibilities of increased milk productions by better breeding and feeding and keeping of dairy records. The storing of ice for cooling milk and cream was also recommended.

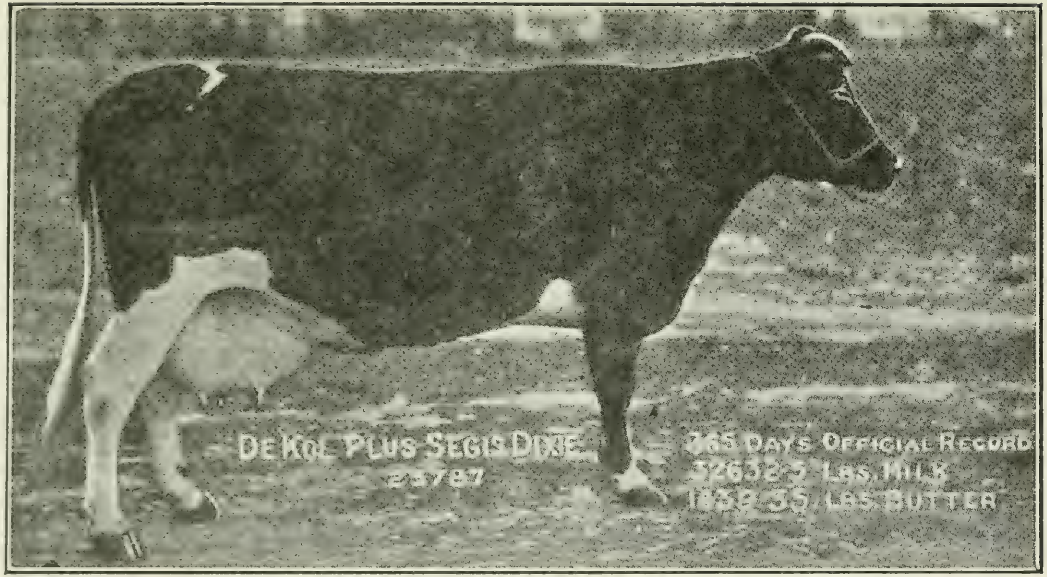
I also spent some time at the Technical School with the regular students. I gave them instructions in milk and cream testing and general dairy work on the farm. At the close of the course the students wrote a very creditable examination.

The class for cheese and butter makers held at the Technical School in March was also well attended. In this case the rail fare of the students was paid by the Department of Agriculture. A longer course would have given more beneficial results.

Mr. Pippy and Mr. Cooke assisted in milk testing and Mr. Bird of the Nova Scotia Department assisted in butter making and gave some lectures in Dairy Bacteria. Mr. Barr of the Dominion Staff discussed the Dairy situation and judged the cheese that were held over from the fall fair. The awards were made on a pro ratio basis and also on the general work for the entire season.

A gold watch donated by the Wyandotte people was won by Mr. Keefe of Stanley Bridge. $85.00 in cash was divided between the other nine entries. This money was donated by the different dealers in dairy equipment and dairy produce in the province. For the further extension of dairy education we have this year fitted up permanently a more up-to-date equipment and will put on a full course along dairy lines. At the conclusion of this we will hold a dairy exhibit and a general dairy conference of manufacturers and any others who wish to attend. We expect to have some of the Dominion Staff present to discuss the standardizing of dairy products.

The season of 1921 was the most difficult in my experience. The hot dry season affected the milk supply considerably. The quality of the milk furnished in most places affected the flavor and texture of our cheese and as a result our cheese was not as good as in other years. The quantity of milk required to make a pound of cheese was over one pound higher than twenty years ago. This is a serious matter and something will need to be put in motion to prevent these losses before we



DEKOL PLUS SEGIS DIXIE 25787

Worlds champion cow for butter and milk combined. Her STRICTLY OFFICIAL record is 32,631 lbs. of milk and 1439 lbs. of butter. Owned by D. Raymond, Vaudreuil, Que. An outstanding example of type and production

start another season. The quality of butter was not affected to the same extent as the cheese. The character of make has improved some, but flavors, in many cases were under finest. The creameries that have graded cream and have taken part in the Dominion Educational Butter Scoring Contest conducted by the Dominion Department, have shown the greatest improvement.

During the last part of June and the 1st of July, Dairy and Live Stock meetings were held at the following centres, Eldon, Heatherdale, Dundas, Rollo Bay, Lakeville and Covehead. The Commissioner of Agriculture, W. J. Reid and C. J. Cooke attended most of the meetings.

RE CREAM TEST

The matter of cream testing received more attention last season. I found the samples correctly taken and the work in general well done. One part that needed a little more attention was the mixing of the sample and the reading of the fat at a proper temperature. The testing of skim milk for the loss of fat has shown more than usual interest on the part of the patrons. We have had samples left at our office that contained half the quantity of the fat content of normal milk. This proves that many separators in use are not receiving the necesary care. Would it not be well for each separator owner to look into this matter and prevent this loss.

RE EXHIBITION CHEESE

The Dairy Exhibits at the fall fairs were larger than in 1919-20. The cheese exhibit at Charlottetown had fifteen entries, four cheese from each factory. Five of these lots scored first grade and received the money awarded. The other nine lots graded second and were not entitled to any of the money. The chief defects were flavor and texture, also poor finish. The butter was the best we have ever had. The cream was specially selected and pasteurized.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

In view of grading dairy products for export in the near future the question of better raw material and more care in manufacturing and cooler curing rooms the keeping of the whey tanks and drains and proper care along general lines will be factors that will lead up to satisfactory grade of cheese and butter.

MARKETING

Some further effort should be made toward improving marketing conditions, which have not been entirely satisfactory and cannot be very much improved until the grade is marked on each package. The boxes will need to be of better quality and better made than we have had, more particularly those of last season.

FRASER T. MORROW.

SCORE CARD FOR 1921 EXHIBITION—CHEESE

Name of Maker	Name of Factory	Month	Flavor 45	Textu 25	Body 15	Color 10	Finish 5	Total	Postition in Exhibits
Wesley Keefe . .	Stanley Bridge .	June	39.5	23.7	14.8	9.9	4.9	92.8	First
		July	39.	23.5	14.5	9.9	4.8	91.7	
		Aug.	39.5	24.	15.	10.	4.5	93.	Average
		Sept.	39.5	24.	14.5	10.	5.	93.	92.62
Leo. Hughes . . .	Kensington	June	39.2	23.5	14.9	9.9	4.9	92.4	Second
		July	39.0	23.7	14.9	9.9	4.8	92.3	
		Aug.	39.	23.5	15.	9.9	4.9	92.3	Average
		Sept.	39.7	24.5	14.8	9.9	4.3	93.2	92.55
H. McDonald . .	Grand River . . .	June	38.5	23.5	14.8	10.	5.	91.8	Third
		July	38.	23.5	14.8	9.9	5.	91.2	
		Aug.	39.	23.7	15.	10.	5.	92.7	Average
		Sept.	39.2	24.	14.8	9.9	4.4	92.3	92.
Leo. Murphy . . .	Tignish	June	39.	23.3	14.9	9.8	5.	92.	Fourth
		July	37.3	23.5	15.	9.9	5.	90.7	
		Aug.	38.7	24.	14.9	9.9	4.9	92.4	Average
		Sept.	39.2	23.8	15.	9.9	5.	92.9	92.
John Ellsworth	East River	June	39.3	23.8	14.6	9.9	4.9	92.5	Fifth
		July	38.5	23.5	14.8	9.9	5.	91.7	
		Aug.	38.8	23.7	14.7	9.9	4.9	92.	Average
		Sept.	39.	23.	14.9	9.9	5.	91.8	92.
Peter Bourke . .	Alberton	June	38.5	23.4	14.9	9.9	5.	91.7	Sixth
		July	37.8	23.5	15.	9.9	4.9	91.1	
		Aug.	39.	24.	15.	9.9	5.	92.9	Average
		Sept.	39.	23.6	14.8	9.9	5.	92.3	92.
Austin Murphy .	Emerald	June	38.	23.5	14.8	9.9	4.7	90.9	Seventh
		July	38.5	23.5	14.9	9.9	5.	91.8	
		Aug.	39.	23.5	14.5	9.9	4.9	91.8	Average
		Sept.	38.7	23.5	14.6	9.9	4.3	91.	91.37

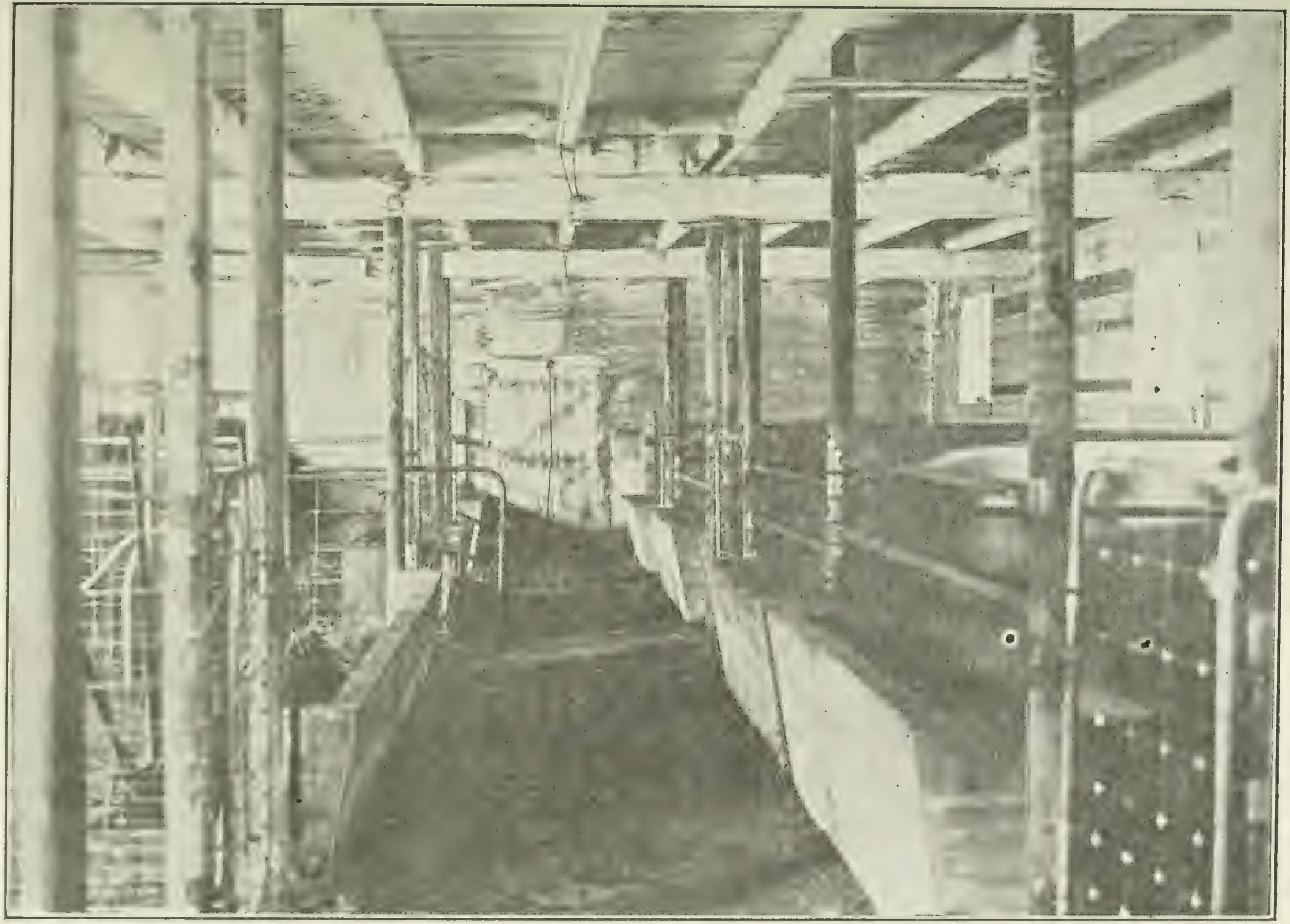
Edwin Larkin .	Hamilton	June	38.	23.5	14.7	9.9	5.	91.1	Eighth
		July	39.	23.5	14.5	9.9	4.5	91.4	
		Aug.	39.	24.	14.8	9.9	5.	92.7	Average 91.35
		Sept.	37.5	23.7	14.5	10.	4.5	90.2	
John Murchison	Orwell	June	38.5	23.5	14.9	9.8	4.8	91.5	Ninth
		July	38.5	23.5	14.8	9.9	4.9	91.6	
		Aug.	37.5	23.5	14.7	9.9	5.	90.6	Average 91.32
		Sept.	38.5	23.5	14.7	9.9	5.	91.6	
H. McQuarrie ..	Summerside	June	39.	23.5	15.	9.9	5.	92.4	Tenth
		July	37.	23.	14.9	9.8	4.5	89.2	
		Aug.	37.7	24.	14.9	10.	4.8	92.4	Average 91.30
		Sept.	38.	23.	14.3	9.9	5.	91.2	
Jos. MacDonald	Vernon River ..	June	38.	23.5	14.7	9.9	5.	91.1	Eleventh
		July	39.	23.5	14.7	9.9	4.	91.1	
		Aug.	37.7	23.8	14.8	9.9	5.	91.2	Average 91.27
		Sept.	38.7	23.3	14.8	9.9	5.	91.7	
W. Gamble	Tyne Valley ...	June	38.5	23.	14.8	9.7	4.9	90.9	Twelfth
		July	38.	23.	14.7	9.8	4.5	90.	
		Aug.	38	23.	14.8	9.9	4.9	90.6	Average 90.92
		Sept.	39.	23.9	14.9	9.9	4.5	92.2	
Adrian McInnis	Gowan Brae ...	June	38.	23.5	14.8	9.9	4.7	90.9	Thirteenth
		July	37.	23.	14.8	9.2	4.8	88.8	
		Aug.	39.	23.7	14.7	9.8	5.	92.2	Average 90.82
		Sept.	39.	23.2	14.9	9.8	4.5	91.4	
John Cousins ..	Park Corner ...	June	36.5	23.7	14.8	9.9	5.	89.9	Fourteenth
		July	37.	23.5	14.9	9.9	5.	90.3	
		Aug.	38.7	23.	14.8	9.9	5.	91.4	Average 90.77
		Sept.	39.	23.5	15.	9.9	4.3	91.7	
Bruce Noy	Wiltshire	June	38.5	23.	14.8	9.9	4.9	91.1	Fifteenth
		July	36.7	23.	14.8	9.8	4.9	89.2	
		Aug.	38.	23.	14.5	9.8	4.5	89.8	Average 90.40
		Sept.	39.	23.5	14.7	10.	4.3	91.5	

SCORE CARD FOR 1921 EXHIBITION—BUTTER – SOLIDS

Name of Maker	Name of Factory	Flavor 45	Texture & Moisture 25	Color 10	Salt 10	Package & Finish 10	Total 100	Position in Exhibits
B. McLellan	Brookfield, N. S. ..	41.1	24.8	10.	10.	10.	95.9	First
La Have Creamery	Bridgewater, N. S.	41.	24.7	10.	10.	10.	95.7	Second
Rupert Hubley ...	Eldon	41.	24.6	10.	10.	10.	95.6	Third
E. C. Gamble	Tryon	39.8	25.	10.	10.	10.	94.8	Fourth
C. M. Johnston ...	Central Bedeque ..	39.3	24.7	9.9	10.	10.	93.9	Fifth
Bertram Lane	Lake Verde	39.5	24.7	9.5	9.8	10.	93.5	Sixth
Anson Jones	Hazelbrook	38.5	24.6	10.	10.	9.9	93.	Seventh
W. E. Wood	Dunstaffnage	39.2	24.3	10.	10.	10.	92.5	Eighth
Margaree Cream'ry	Margaree Fork.N.S.	38.	24.4	10.	10.	10.	92.4	Ninth

BUTTER—CREAMERY PRINTS

Name of Maker	Name of Factory	Flavor 45	Texture & Moisture 25	Color 10	Salt 10	Package & Finish 10	Total 100	Position in Exhibits
Brookfield Cream'y	Brookfield, N. S. ..	41.2	24.9	10.	10.	10.	96.1	First
Rupert Hubley ...	Eldon	41.	24.8	10.	10.	10.	95.8	Second
W. E. Wood	Dunstaffnage	39.5	24.5	10.	10.	10.	94.	Third
C. M. Johnston ...	Central Bedeque ..	39.	24.8	10.	10.	10.	93.8	Fourth
Anson Jones	Hazelbrook	39.	24.6	10.	10.	10.	93.6	Fifth



INTERIOR VIEW OF BOX STALL DAIRY BARN AT FALCONWOOD FARM.

Renovated during season of 1921 by Department of Agriculture. Equipment installed includes, cement floor, cement mangers, iron pipe partitions and supports, steel gates and latches with planed tongued and grooved sheathing on all walls.

CREAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES ON P. E. ISLAND

Product Manufactured	Name of Factory	Secretary	P. O. Address
C	Alberton	M. M. Foley	Alberton
C	Abrams Village	Harry Darby	Abrams Village
B & Con. pro.	Ch'town Cond. Milk Co.	H. Winchester	Ch,town
B & C	Co-operative	Heber McQuarrie	Wilmot
B	Crapaud	D. McLean	Crapaud
B	Dunk River	Wm. Callbeck	Central Bedeque
C & B	Dundas	J. A. Sterns	Bridgetown
B	Dunstaffnage	Fred Court	Donaldston
C	East River	Alex. McDonald	Glenfinnan
C & B	Emerald	P. F. Hughes	Emerald
B	Federal	J. R. McWilliams	Eldon
C	Gowan Brae	A. T. McDonald	Souris West
C	Grand River	Jas. E. Brown	Grand River
B	Hazelbrook	Anson Jones	Hazelbrook
C	Hillsboro	Blythe Hurst	Hillsboro
C & B	Kensington	J. F. Profit	Kensington
C	Kinkora	J. P. Smith	Kinkora
B	Lake Verde	George E. Lane	Hermitage
C & B	Lot 16	Roy McLean	Lot 16
C & B	Murray Harbor North	George Poole	Lower Montague
B	New Perth	Wm. Cain	New Perth
C & B	New Glasgow	Alder Dickieson	New Glasgow
C	North Wiltshire	E. Campbell	North Wiltshire
B	O'Leary	Neil McDonald	O'Leary
C & B	Orwell	F. F. Dreelan	Orwell
C & B	Park Corner	Jno. S. Cousins	Park Corner
C	Red House	W. H. Underhay	Bay Fortune
B	Standard	Aenaes McDonald	Launching Place
C & B	Stanley Bridge	Herbert Simpson	Bay View
B	Tryon	Elmer Gamble	North Tryon
C	Tignish	A. J. McFadyen	Tignish
C	Tyne Valley	Jabez Williams	Tyne Valley
C	Union	Adrian Reynolds	Uigg
B	Wellington	Windsor McNeill	Wellington Station

PRODUCTION OF FACTORIES FOR 1921—CHEESE

FACTORY	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Cheese	Average price per lb.	Gross Value	Net Value	Net value Milk per 100 lbs.	Average per cent. Fat in Milk	Lbs. Milk required to make 1 lb. Cheese	Average cost of drawing Milk	Total lbs. Fat in Milk	No. of Patrons
Alberton	597,454	56,434	18.	10,065.01	6,990.21	1.17	3.80	10.59	15.	22,685.94	
Abram's Village	734,768	69,341	17.35	12,033.21	8,890.69	1.21	3.80	10.58	14½		
Co-operative	762,794	69,160	19.22	13,296.89	9,151.01	1.20	3.31	11.02	13.8		
Dundas Dairying Association	407,497	36,613	17.83	6,532.64	4,610.41	1.14	3.56	11.13	14½	14,409.02	
East River	468,491	43,976	18.	7,985.37	6,248.40	1.33	3.60	10.65	10.	16,871.58	69
Emerald Dairying Association	1,368,326	121,276	17.35	21,054.41	16,372.12	1.20	3.50	11.27	13.17	47,896.74	
Gowan Brae	95,146	8,796	19.	1,692,52	1,177.71	1.23		11.			
Grand River	856,562	76,262	17.11	13,059.00	10,542.00	1.19	3.55	11.1	11.42	30,407.00	
Hillsboro Cheese Factory	542,314	48,070	17.85	8.760.69	6,766.62	1.25	3.34	11.28	9.26	18,166.02	
Kensington Dairying Ass'n.	2,866,242	255,607	17.58	44,940.92	34,394.90	1.20	3.51	11.26	13.01	100,763.	
Kinkora	782,429	70,445	16.94	11,934.76	8,880.57	1.13½	3.81	11.7	13.09	29,832.	93
Lot 16	1,353,167	124,783	16.31	20,307.03	16,283.30	1.20	3.5	10.84	11.6	46,441.7	
Murray Har. N. Dairying Co.	193,156	17,381¾	19.60	3,407.62	2.459.62	1.27	3.75	11.11	14½	7,251.74	
New Glasgow	1,590,262	144.386	17¼	24,906.58	19,719.24	1.24		11.13			195
North Wiltshire Dairying Co.	186,053	17.536	18.77	3,291.56	2,476.96	1.33	3.7	10.6	10.2	6,922.68	
Orwell Dairy	497,880	43,987¼	18½	8,127.79	5,342.85	1.07	3.4	11.31	13.4	17,347.2	
Park Corner	794,324	71,158	17.4	12,765.09	9.652.84	1.21½	3.08	10.9	13¾	24,493.62	
Red House F. & D. M. Ass'n.	165,114	14,861	18.38	2,728.79	1,988.82	1.20	3.50	11.11	10.		46
Stanley Bridge	1,545,264	139,021¾	16.86	23 451.34	18,489.72	1.19	3.36	11.11	14.98	82,935.19	146
Tignish	1,037,358	98,561	17.6	17,386.99	12,561.26	1.21	3.45	10.51	15.		140
Tyne Valley Dairying Co.	1,123,212	103,256	16¾	17,250.13	13,279.05	1.12	3.37	10.27	14.	37,888.10	
Union	555,392	50.864	18.	9,177.00	6,601.50	1.18	3.49	10.86	21.	19,414.	77
	18,523,205	1.681,774	17.1	294,155.34	222,879.80						

PRODUCTION OF FACTORIES FOR 1921—BUTTER

FACTORY	Lbs. Cream	Lbs. Butter	Average price received	Grass Value	Net Value	Net value Cream or Milk per 100 lbs.	Average per cent Fat in Cream or Milk	Total lbs. Fat in Milk or Cream	Average cost of drawing Milk or Cream	No. of Cows	No. of Patrons
Co-operative	6,053	1,501	39.4	592.83	471.59	11.61	22.2	1,343.			41
Ch'town Condensed Milk Co.	587,514	164,517	36.	57,533.00	50,500.00		24.		3.400.00		425
Crapaud Creamery	3,816.82	128,254½	41.09	52,708.99	47,193.80	12.36	27.10	103,467.43			301
Central Creameries	136,700	45,635	38.		16,608.60	12.15	27.	36,908.			115
Dunk River	307,941	107,873	39.24	42,332.30	37,660.32	12.23	28.5	88,092.40	47.		196
Dunstaffnage Cheese & Butter	745,090	212.106	39.41	84,205.36	71,960.05	9.65	24.1	179,557.			589
Hazelbrook	321,296	106,308½	40.	42,523.20	37,250.00	12.	26.4	84,960.62			277
Lot 16	*640.20	459.77				1.26					
Lake Verde	83,742½	22,215½	36.5	8,150.84	6,453.95	7.70	22.	18,443.16	62.		106
New Glasgow	108,306	31,912	49.	15,740.91	15,715.20	14.51					109
New Perth	77,057	23,724	36.7	8,649.42	6,492.38	8.43	26.6	20,288.7			102
Orwell Dairy				*278.88	169.05						
O'Leary Dairying Co.	354,180	125.475	36.02	45,202.38	38,949.99	10.83	28.5	101,376.02			350
Park Corner	6,575	1,678	40.	671.20	587.30	8.90	23.23	1,527.75			24
Stanley Bridge Dairying Co.	1,870	596½	41.62	248.37	212.58	11.36	28.33	529.79			19
Standard	10,310	3,065	34.28	1,050.74	501.43	5.36	26.46	2,588.47		68	17
Tryon Dairy Co.	501,578	155,036	42.64	66,045.36	60,119.94	13.18	25.5	127,946.70	33.35		195
Wellington Dairy Co.	64,660	20,540	33.9	6,968.75	5,535.88	8.56	28.	18,124.	55.	350	90
Federal	53,430	18,663	34.81	6,507.59	4,968.11		27.8				94
	3,747,984	1,169,098	39.4	440,050.82	401,350.11						

* Whey Butter

Factors in Feeding For Milk Production

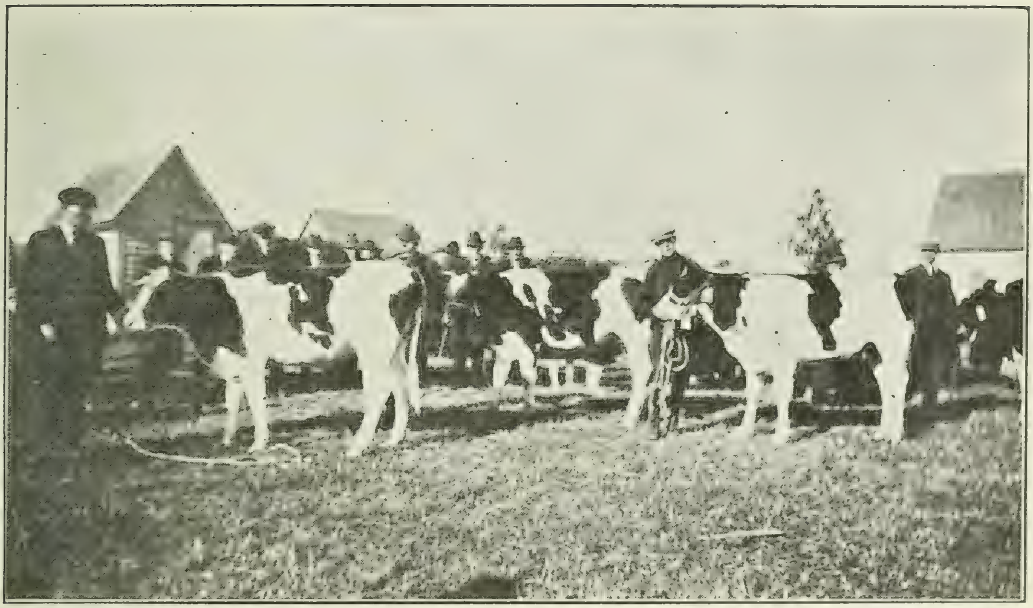
A very applicable definition of Dairy Farming has been given in the following statement :

"That kind o fmanagement of cows and crops that will promote the greatest degree of efficiency in either."

Few men fully realize the significance of the forgoing definition in arriving at the ultimate outcome of their attempt to make the law of compensation apply to their position when the efficiency of either crop or herd is at fault. The man who blames the climate or seasons for his small returns is the man who has never realized that his herd or crops would have been better had he attended to his business in the breeding and raising of his stock or in the better arranging of his crops and soil tillage.

The trouble lies in the fact that the average farmer has not the right idea of profitable efficiency before the reality of stern consequences forces him to it. The man who has developed a herd of cows with outstanding qualities of production has a different idea of what production in a herd implies to his indifferent neighbor. So it is in handling the crop rotation. Point to a man who studies his soil through its adaption for producing crops which give maximum results with his herd and you will see a progressive farmer. The highest degree of efficiency in either cannot be obtained until both are working in unison.

To have efficient cows should be the aim of every dairyman. That is to have individuals possessed of productive dairy blood, or, possessed of drawing as high a margin of profit as possible over and above the feed consumed. To attain this requisite the breeder must keep in mind that nothing but the best is permissible in his herd. He must select the best by way of milk records and pedigree of production. He must breed from the best and after setting an economical standard discard all those falling below it. The standard of production according to Prof. A. Leitch of the A.O.C. was found during 1921 to be 8000 lbs. This figure was the ultimate result of a survey of dairy herds in York and Oxford counties in Ontario and coincides with the opinions of other authorities on the subject. This is not beyond any breeder. If he has the usual lot of grade females he should purchase or find the use of a pure bred sire in some way. In doing so the great fallacy has been to be satisfied with the sire that is pure bred in name only. The real pure bred sire is one that has a parentage of



Prize winning heifers in a Dairy Competition. The progress of a community is mirrored in its live stock.

Two outstanding Pure Bred Holstein heifers shown at a School Fair. A strong factor for improvement in the stock of a community and an incentive to the breeders of the future.

recorded production and is in himself a worthy individual. Prof. E. S. Archibald, Director of Experimental Farms gives a reliable example of what to expect in using such a sire with a herd of grades in the following : Two grade cows produced an average of 3,782 lbs. milk and 176.2 pounds fat, their two daughters by a pure bred sire produced an average of 6,839 pounds milk and 273.4 pounds fat, and their two grand-daughters by another sire averaged 11,126 pounds milk and 420.6 pounds fat. Such evidence speaks for itself.

The usual consequence of improving a grade herd is that the breeder will eventually make a start with pure-breds and become a source of supply for others. Provided his policy is always "production first" he will find that the pure bred females by virtue of their long line of producing ancestry will make the better records and more profit than the grades. To substantiate this the results of the Experimental Farms can again be quoted in finding that their five best cows were pure-breds and gave an average of 16,954 pounds milk and 601 pounds fat in 343 days. The feed cost averaged $331.00 and the profit over feed $163.53. The five best grades averaged 9,354 lbs. milk and 301 lbs. fat in 328 days with a feed cost of $165.49 and a profit over feed of $87.66 This is surely a convincing argument as to the value of pure-breds over grades in the commercial production of milk.

While good breeding is important and absolutely essential to success it must be understood that feeding is equally important. There are several fundamental principles involved but with a high percentage of herds the first and most important of all is neglected or ignored, namely, feeding enough. Men seek to learn about the balanced ration, the comparative value of feeds and many other things and after all make a failure when they overlook that one common sense principle.

More cows produce at greater expense because they are underfed than because they are overfed. A cow is in reality a machine and the milk is but the result of a manufacturing process. Never did a cow make a pound of milk out of anything else except feed which she had consumed and manufactured. Closely allied to the usual machine if she is scantily fed the output will be in the same proportion. If fed more she will give more. If fed to the limit of her capacity she will produce, if she is of the utility kind, to the limit of her ability.

To feed enough does not mean to overfeed. That which means enough of whatever kind or character can only be determned by the feeder. Few men underfeed beause they are too mean to raise or buy feeds if they knew it could be done at a profit but the fault lies in not studying the cow, as a machine, and the greatest possible source of cheap yet efficient raw material. At the outset the breeder should analyze his crops and find if any change can be made to add value to his season's work. The major part of any cropping system will include four main crops, namely, Turnips, oats, clover hay or timothy hay, and silage. On a soil in fertile condition the yields would range at 750 bushels of turnips, 50 bushels grain and one ton straw for the oat crop, 2 tons for clover, 1½ tons for timothy and 8 tons green silage. Then by the use of the Scandinavian Feed Unit System which is employed largely in Denmark and other European dairy countries and which determines the value of all feeds on a practical feeding basis the following comparison will be found :

(1 feeding unit equals 1 pound of corn, wheat or barley)

Turnips	12.5 lbs. equals 1 feed unit 750 bushels equals 3000 feed units.	
Clover Hay	2 lbs. equal 1 feed unit 2 tons equal 2000 feed units.	
Silage	8 lbs. equal 1 feed unit 8 tons equal 2000 feed units.	
Oats	1 1-10 lbs. equal 1 feed unit 50 bushels equal 1545 feed units) 1 ton straw equal 400 feed units)	1945 feed units.
Timothy Hay	3 lbs. equal 1 feed unit 1½ tons equal 1000 feed units.	

The foregoing calculation has a manifold lesson to the student of farm and dairy production. The most striking evidence is the high value of an average acre of turnips as compared with the other crops, and more especially when it is compared with an acre of timothy hay. Taking the turnips as a basis of comparison it will be noted that a yield of 500 bushels per acre would equal the average production of 2 tons clover, 8 tons silage or 50 bushels of oats, also that a yield of 250 bushels per acre would equal the average production of 1½ tons timothy hay. In other words the average acre of turnips is worth one and a half acres of oats, clover hay or silage and three acres of timothy. More labor is necessary with the turnip crop but the extra yield and feeding value will more than offset that charge. On the same basis of calculation one acre of turnips would be worth 50 bushel of corn or wheat, 53½ bushels of barley, 97 bushels of oats, 3333 pounds of oilcake or 3272 pounds of bran. This does not account for the special property of succulence which is an important part of the value of turnips especially when fed to producing cows in conjunction with dry feeds.

In this as in all other such tests the feeding value of timothy hay is low, yet its acceptance is wide spread as a prominent part of the average dairy ration. This general recognition is largely a matter of habit or custom and does not come from or signify any degree of studious inquiry on the part of the feeder. Its only virtue is that it is easy to grow and usually commands a fair market price. A basis of comparison in price per ton with other feeds and from a feed value standpoint would give it the following rating :

When Timothy Hay is selling for	$30.00 per ton
Bran is worth	72.00 per ton
Corn is worth	75.00 per ton
Oilcake is worth	90.00 per ton
Oats is worth	72.00 per ton
Oat Hay is worth	45.00 per ton
Oat Straw is worth	15.00 per ton
Skim Milk is worth	1.80 per cwt
Turnips are worth	.20 per bus

With such a price for hay the exorbitant values for all grains can be easily noted and as well with such feeds as oat hay, oat straw and skim milk. Using oats on a price per bushel comparison other feeds would range as follows :

1. When Oats are selling for	.55 per bus.
Bran is worth	32.40 per ton
Oilcake is worth	39.60 per ton
Corn is worth	36.00 per ton
Timothy Hay is worth	12.00 to 14.50 per ton
Oat Hay is worth	18.00 to 20.00 per ton
Turnips are worth	.10 per bus
Skim Milk is wroth	.60 per cwt.

2. When Oats are selling for	.75 per bus.
Bran is worth	44.00 per ton
Oilcake is worth	55.00 per ton
Corn is worth	49.50 per ton
Timothy Hay is worth	14.80 to 17.50 per ton
Oat Hay is worth	20.00 to 22.00 per ton
Turnips are worth	.12 per bus
Skim Milk is wroth	.90 per cwt.

Such a schedule could be used in placing a value on concentrated feeds that must be purchased to balance a proper ration for general feeding.

The following rations may be used by anyone depending on the concentrated feeds available and in general the grain can be fed at the rate of one pound to three and a half pounds milk produced :

(1)	
Bran	500
Oats	200
Corn	300
Gluten Meal	300
Hay	15
Straw	5
Roots	50

(2)	
Bran	500
Oilcake	300
Corn	200
Ensilage	35
Hay	10
Roots	20

(3)	
Bran	500
Oilcake	300
Oats	200
Hay	15
Straw	10

(4)	
Bran	200
Oats	200
Cotton Seed	100
Oilcake	100
Turnips	50-60
Hay	7
Straw	5

(5)	
Oats	200
Bran	200
Cotton Seed	100
Oilcake	100
Turnips	70
Hay	8

Interior View of Main Dairy Barn at Falconwood Farm.

Renovated during season of 1921 by Department of Agriculture. Equipment installed includes cement floors and mangers, metal stanchions and supports, improvement in lighting and full equipment of ventilators, sheathed throughout with planed tongued and grooved material.

Pulverizing Lime Stone

The work of pulverizing Limestone which was started during the season of 1920 at Miminigash was carried on during 1921 in keeping with the demand for the product. An improved type of engine of Fairbanks-Morse make was purchased and proved to be a valuable addition to the machinery of the plant in supplying regular and even power. Another valuable addition was a small size steam drill which was used for blasting purposes. The storage capacity of the plant was enlarged and during the early part of the season a quantity estimated as sufficient to fill the local demand was pulverized.

The unusual condition of the season was responsible for the demand being slow, and in consequence the amount handled previous to the fall was small. Even then it appeared that a quantity would of necessity be carried over and it was offered for distribution throughout the Province. A number of inquiries were received for car lots including points in the vicinity of Souris which effectually demonstrates the need of a general supply. The cost at such extreme points was high compared with the locality adjacent to the plant. The price set being $4. at the plant or $5. on cars at Bloomfield.

The low freight tariff for car lots within the Province as advertised for 1921 has had a beneficial effect in allowing a general use of limestone without the cost appearing as prohibitive. For 1922 the same tariff will be further reduced and it is expected will be acceptable for shipments between the Maritime Provinces. This will reduce the cost of shipments from the quarries at St. John, N. B., where a reliable quantity and quality of ground limestone is being handled, and from which source a number of carloads have reached this Province.

The progress for such work depends to a full extent on the recognition of those to whom it is a benefit. The majority of our soils have been cropped sufficiently to have exhausted the available supply of lime and it must be replenished from an outside source. For many years agronomists and agriculturists have noted the decreasing yields of much of the soils throughout Canada, and have found that in part at least the reduction is due to an exhaustion of the lime content of the soil. A short time age the Financial Times gave a comparison of periods which concerned the production of wheat in Western Canada. It sought to establish a fact that the yield of wheat per acre has not been good since 1915. For the periods of 1905 to 1909 the average yield per acre was 19.4 bushels. In 1910 to 1914 it was 18.2 bushels, and 1915 to 1919 it was only 15.6 bushels. While part of this is undoubtedly due to unfavorable conditions, it is also certain that a part must be due to an exhaustion of the fertility of the soil. We are beginning to face a set of conditions similar to that faced

by farmers of older lands, as for example Great Britain, where after continuous cropping for a number of generations the exhaustion of fertility became self evident and after due experimenting it was found that lime had suffered the greatest depletion of any soil constituent, and there was a direct relationship between the amount of lime the soil contained and its productivity. Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Chief Agronomist of the Dominion Experimental Farms has on many occasions called the attention of the public to the danger of proceeding with wrong methods of cultivation. In 1916 he stated that it was time to inaugurate changes in our agricultural propaganda with a view to increasing the output of our agricultural products. In an address to Farmers' Institute workers, he said :

'We are not so anxious to urge upon our farmers an increase in the acreage or area to be put under crop. We refer, speaking generally, that our crop yields are very much below what is possible, probably in many cases below what is profitable, not merely below the maximum production, but below a decent average. We have now arrived at that stage where we can change from the extensive to intensive farming, and we must change. It is going to be much easier and more profitable for the farmer to get 60 bushels from one acre than it will be for him to get 30 bushels per acre from two acres. Of course, this is a rough and ready illustration, but it will convey the idea I wish to bring forward, namely that on many farms there will be more profit coming to the farmers from the extra increase in his yield than by putting more land under tillage.

The fertility of the soil depends on many factors. The moisture in the soil, the temperature, and the amount of plant food are important in determining the yield. Among other means of arriving at that result must be placed thorough tillage, the growing of legumes, more manure, rotation of crops, selection of seed, drainage and improvement of soils. Every one of these means has its importance, but the last one should be insisted upon because it has for so long been overlooked that it is time to call the attention of the farmers to the fact that it is as essential as the others.

Increased soil fertility is the great need of our agriculture. Our diversified system of farming, which includes the keeping of live stock and the profitable production of crops, such as clover and mixed fodder crops has long been urged upon by experiment stations and the agricultural press and prominent agriculturists. In the Maritime Provinces we have long felt the need of more phosphates, and while this element is important we have not been paying sufficient attention to the lack of lime.

The reason why lime is so needed is because the annual rain fall continually leaches the soil of lime to such an extent that the yields of nearly all the common crops are reduced considerably. Adding the essential elements of fertility to our soils will help, but it is the combination of all that brings the tangible and best results.

Dr. Hopkins, one of the greatest soil experts that the North American Continent ever knew said : "Chemists have proven that by growing clover and other legume crops, free nitrogen can be captured and made to increase crop production, but to grow legumes you must use lime."

Lime is found under different forms, and is commonly used in three; burnt lime which is commonly known as quick lime, water slaked or air slaked lime, and ground limestone. In the majority of cases during late years the ground limestone form is the most acceptable and under most conditions is the cheapest and easiest to handle.

Honourable Carl Vrooman, a United States Agronomist, writes : If Crushed Limestone is not available, burnt lime, carried by all dealers in building materials, may be used in an emergency, though in this form it is more expensive and not so satisfactory as the crushed rock.

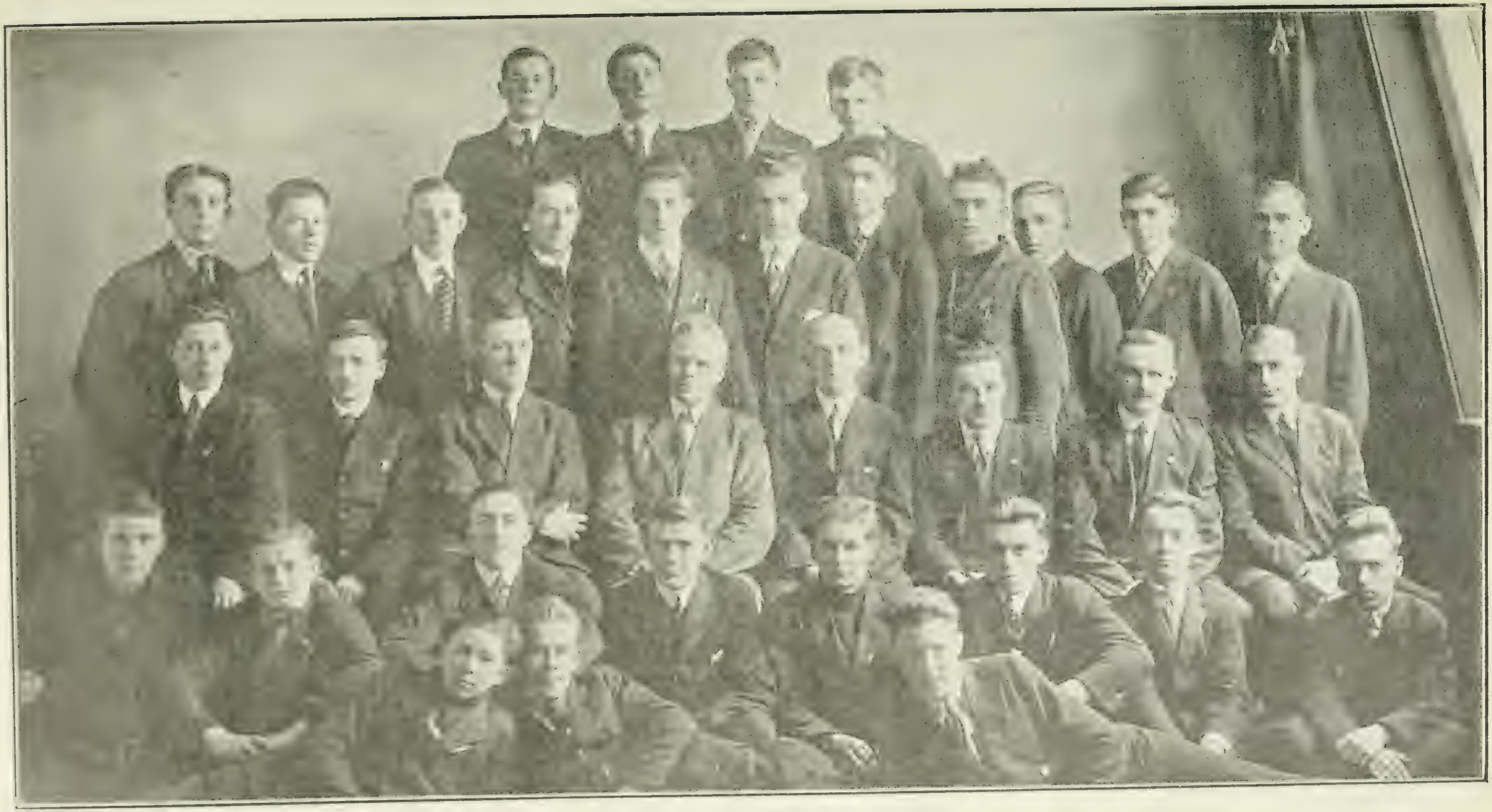
In comparison, Dr. Shutt writes : In acid correcting power and in furnishing available lime and considering the various forms on a basis of equal purity, 56 lbs. of quick lime is the equivalent of 74 lbs. of freshly slaked lime and of 100 lbs. of carbonate of lime, whether it be as marl or ground limestone.

The comparison on the above basis would make 2,000 lbs. quick lime equal to 2,643 lbs. freshly slaked lime or 3,571 lbs. ground limestone. That is to say, if ground limestone was selling at $5.00 per ton, slaked lime would be worth $7.00 and quick lime $9.00. The marked reduction between ground limestone and quick lime or slaked lime is that it contains a varying percentage of impurities which reduces its value from a useful standpoint. Supposing the ground limestone contained 25 per cent of impurities and 75 per cent carbonate of calcium it would be worth $4.00. In the majority of cases it contains more carbonate of calcium than 75 per cent. Our Provincial deposit at Miminigash was analyzed and found to contain over 85 per cent, while many deposits throughout New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were found to contain over 90 per cent. For general use $4.00 per ton is a reasonable charge, while in some cases it can be secured for less.

As to the application of limestone the quantity per acre will depend on the character and acidity of the soil, and also on the degree of fineness of the material. An excess of quick lime or slaked lime will cause an unnecessary loss of the soils elements of fertility, but with ground limestone an excess leaves no harmful effects. Dr. Shutt recommends two tons per acre as the minimum, but advises that even ten tons per acre may be applied where the soil is of close, heavy texture and suffering seriously from acidity. It may be applied at any season of the year and is suitable for light loams to heavy clays. A home made spreader can be made, or the material can be spread by combining it with barnyard manure in the ordinary manure spreader. For meadows or pastures it can be spread on the surface. In fact, Dr. Shutt maintains that for any purpose it should not be plowed under. Its best results are noted when it is used to promote the growth of grass and clovers, as for instance sowing with a seeding out for meadow or pasture purposes.

In estimating the returns forthcoming from an application of limestone, Hon. Carl Vrooman writes : There is available for almost every farm at no great cost a material which may avail to increase our agricultural output enormously for the time being. The initial returns from an application of lime to sour land are sometimes remarkable. Indeed an investment in limestone often pays a dividend of 100 per cent or more the first year. It may safely be said, I believe, that if all sources of artificial chemical fertilizers failed our total farm output could not only be maintained, but even increased for a time simply by the application of limestone to acres that are now low in yield or lying fallow because they are too sour to grow profitable crops.

It is an old saying, that a limestone country is a rich one. Every soil can be made a limestone soil just by the application of the necessary amount of pulverized limestone. From this we arrive at the conclusion that we should make better use of the supply of limestone that is being offered either in our own province or in those adjoining us. During later years the use of commercial chemical fertilizer is being more generally adopted for the production of seed potatoes and in all cases care should be taken that the fertilizer used does not in itself create an acid condition of the soil which will automatically lessen its fertilizing value. To neutralize this acid the use of limestone is needed and will sooner or later demand its universal acceptance.



STAFF AND STUDENTS

Agricultural Class Prince Edward Island Agricultural and Technical School 1921–22.

Prince Edward Island Agricultural and Technical School

To The Honorable W. M. Lea,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Sir :—

I have the honor to submit for your consideration the Second Annual Report of the Prince Edward Island Agricultural and Technical School for the year ending December 31st, 1921.

Work began November 10th with an enrollment in day classes of forty-five, and in night classes of twenty-four. Since then the registration has gradually increased until there are now in the former classes fifty-five and in the latter seventy-two. These are distributed as follows : Day Classes, Agricultural Course, twenty-nine, Motor Mechanics, twenty-three, Matriculation Subjects, three; Night Classes, Motor Mechanics twenty-one, Mechanical Drawing twenty-five, Woodworking fourteen, English, Arithmetic and Geography twelve.

STAFF

Vernon Crockett, Principal and Instructor in English, Mathematics, Civics and Economies.

W. J. Reid, B. S. A., Instructor in Live Stock.

A. F. Hansuld, B. S. A., Instructor in Field Crops and General Science.

H. R. Waugh, Instructor in Farm Carpentry and Farm Engineering

H. Whitlock, Instructor in Motor Mechanics.

S. Campbell, Instructor in Blacksmithing.

F. T. Morrow, Instructor in Dairying.

The School has been fortunate in the selection of its instructional staff. At the head of the two major departments, Live Stock and Field Crops, are men of outstanding ability; men who have the theoretical and practical knowledge of the subjects with which they deal, and who besides have had considerable teaching experience. Our farm carpentry, farm engineering and motor mechanics instructors are men of a wide range of experience, and who in their two years service at the school have met with unqualified success. The work in dairying is in capable hands. In this work the students are intensely interested. The blacksmithing instructor is a genius. He brings with him the old country man's energy, enthusiasm, and pride in his work.

STUDENTS

Our students come from every section of the Province. They range in age from fifteen to twenty-eight. Thirty-four come from Queen's County, fifteen from Prince, and six from King's.

About thirty per cent have completed the public school course. They vary greatly in ability. Much time is lost in doing work that might very well be completed in the public school. There seems no reason why the four primary rules in arithmetic, fractions, decimals and percentage, together with a fairly accurate knowledge of the principles of English Composition could not be taught in the rural schools. The majority of pupils who come to us are particularly deficient in reading, spelling and in oral and written work. They possess however one quality in common, —a desire to profit by the mistakes of the past.

At present we are accepting all applicants who are capable of profiting by the instruction given, but that is not sufficient. The standard must be raised, and that standard should be the Public School Leaving Certificate. With that as a basis we could immediately proceed with the real work of a vocational school without losing valuable time in doing the work of an elementary school.

The prime essential in our work is accuracy—accuracy in thought, accuracy in expression—and that is the one thing that it seems increasingly difficult to get.

Names and addresses of the day students enrolled are as follows :

AGRICULTURAL

Earl Foster	Marshfield
Robert Haslam	Bradalbane
Gordon Warren	City
F. Matthews	Bay View
Earl Clark	Brackley
J. R. Gallant	Egmont Bay
Guilleume Poirier	St. Louis
Fred Murray	Bedeque
Henry Wedge	Wellington
Alex. Robertson	East Baltic
Ernest Foster	Marshfield
Willard Lank	City

Russell Roper	Central Royalty
Walter Simpson	Johnston's River
J. H. MacRae	Beaton's Mills
Ernest Darby	Wellington
Walter Craig	Central Bedeque
Ernest Wheatley	City
Eugene Cullen	Sherwood
Arthur Cullen	Sherwood
H. V. Behm	Bellevue
Claud Smith	Royalty
Alton Rayner	Royalty
F. Platts	Royalty
Elwood Beaton	York
W. Jenkins	Sherwood
J. A. Thompson	North Tryon
James Cain	New Perth
John Wilkinson	Miminigash
A. McKinnon	City
V. Lafferty	City

MOTOR MECHANICS

Colin Campbell	Canoe Cove
Raymond Ravenhill	Union
J. E. Ireland	St. Eleanors
Robert Weeks	City
Edgar Sinclair	Indian River
N. Ramsay	Hamilton
Ralph Rayner	Alberton
J. A. Plaistid	Arlington
E. Platts	Elmsdale
Francis O'Brien	Morell
C. McEachern	City
J. R. McLennan	Arlington
Keith McGougan	Malpeque
Hollis Moore	Hazelbrook
R. Morris	Bedford
H. Ingram	City
Ralph Harris	City
Roy Huestis	City
C. Green	Hamilton
H. Ching	Souris
J. J. Callaghan	Vernon River
J. Praught	Vernon River
Louis Bryenton	Brackley

BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

Larger classes and the extension of our work has rendered some changes in lecture rooms and work-shops imperative.

During the summer vacation the poultry house was finished, the horse stable was fitted with four large box-stalls, and the cow barn was laid with a cement floor. The basement of the annex was fitted up for motor mechanics and dairying. This necessitated the making of a concrete driveway.

The heating system was put in working order, hot and cold water provided, and shower baths installed.

Considerable additional equipment, particularly for the dairying and the motor mechanics departments has been procured.

CERTIFICATES

At the end of the first year certificates were issued to all students who had passed the necessary examinations and otherwise complied with the rules and regulations of the School. The requirements were as follows : motor mechanics eighteen hours; mathematics two hours; Eng- to 80 per cent; third class, 40 per cent to 60 per cent.

The successful candidates were :

First Class

Lorne Seaman
Gordon Warren
Samuel McLeod
Archie Montgomery
Earl Foster
Harold MacKie
Theodore Ellis

Second Class

Hollis Moore
Louis Sherren
Herman MacFarlane
Howard Roper
Benjamin McIsaac
Robert Mutch
Howard Bowness
Hector Jenkins
Unsworth Gurney
Wallace MacKay

Third Class

Walter Craig
A. G. Ravenhill
Louis Bryenton
Louis Henry

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

The courses available for day students are three in number : first, a matriculation course; second, full agricultural course; third, course in motor mechanics. The subjects taken in the matriculation course are : English, French, British and Canadian History, Chemistry, Geometry and Algebra. Students taking this work and passing the examinations set by the matriculation board of the Province of Quebec may enter upon the four year course leading to the B. S. A. degree at Macdonald College.

The agricultural course includes Live Stock, Field Crops, Poultry and Dairying, Woodworking and Farm Engineering, Blacksmithing, Motor Mechanics, English, Mathematics, General Science, Civics and Economics.

The weekly distribution of time is as follows : live stock four hours; field crops three hours; poultry one hour; dairying one hour; woodworking and farm engineering four hours; blacksmithing two hours; motor mechanics four hours; English four hours; mathematics three hours; general science one hour; civics and economics one hour.

The motor mechanics course and the distribution of time is as follows : motor mechanics eighteen hours; mathmatics two hours; English two hours; blacksmithing two hours; carpentry and farm engineering two hours; dairying two hours.

LIVE STOCK

This subject includes stock breeding, feeding, management, housing and judging. The selection, purchasing and combining of feeds for economy and efficiency. A study of farm barns and stables from the standpoint of economy, convenience, sanitation and durability. Practice in judging beef and dairy cattle, heavy and light horses, sheep, swine and poultry.

During the summer the cow barn was remodelled. Stock is housed here while the school is in session. By this means the students get actual practice in feeding and handling of live stock and in the keeping of records. This work is taken up with enthusiasm and equipment is being added as the occasion demands.

DAIRYING

The dairy department is fitted with up-to-date equipment. A new Alpha Churn and an Alpha B Pasteurizer has recently been installed. Instruction is given on the farm dairy and its equipment; the composition, quality, value, care and sale of milk and cream, milk and cream testing and keeping of records. In addition to the regular course, short courses will be put on for the cheese and butter makers of the Province during the month of March. Fifty-five students are taking this course.

FIELD CROPS

The work in field crops and soil management is taken up with the idea of giving specific and scientific knowledge with regard to all farm crops and their production. As an introduction to the work a short series of lectures in botany is given. The physiology of plants, their growth and chemical composition are considered along with the conditions required for most satisfactory growing conditions. Following this a detailed study of the various farm crops is pursued. In these studies are considered the history of each crop produced in Canada, soil preparation for the crop, seeding, cultivation, harvesting, feeding value, uses, marketing.

A thorough knowledge of the use and value of commercial fertilizers and their application is also given. A detailed study of the various types of soils and their characteristics is carried on. Soil formation, soil forming rocks and the resulting types of soil are considered. Special attention is given to the geology and soils of Prince Edward Island. Students make tests to ascertain acidity or alkalinity of soil samples and also the capillary movement of water in the different types, and how vegetation is affected by the type of soil as a result. The fact is always kept in mind that the students are attending the school for the sake of increasing their general knowledge of the world and its events. The idea is to make of them broad-minded useful citizens and for this reason the corelation of the work with other subjects such as geography, economics, geological history and current events, is kept constantly in view.

POULTRY

Instruction is given in the raising of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese including incubation, brooding, rearing, feeding, breeding, housing and sanitation; in grading eggs and marketing poultry and in the selection of breeding and laying stock. Pens of selected stock are cared for at the school poultry house. The trap-nesting system is in operation and official records are kept. The purchasing of feed, the feeding, and the keeping of the records are done by the pupils themselves. During the month of January sixteen birds laid 252 eggs, an average of sixteen each per month. Two birds laid 24 eggs each. The total cost of feed for the month was $4.96 being an average of 1c. per day, per bird. Eggs netted $12.00. The net profit per bird per month was 44c.

In considering these figures it must be kept in mind that all feed was purchased at prevaling market prices.

MOTOR MECHANICS

The demand for instruction in motor mechanics is rapidly increasing. The application of power,—the car, the tractor, the gas engine,—in connection with farm activities has rendered some form of technical instruction imperative. This school is meeting the requirements as they can be met in no other way. Sixty-five students are taking the mechanical course this term. Twenty-five have been denied admission since December first on account of limited accommodation. Work shops and lecture rooms have been remodelled. These are equipped with cars, tractors, gas engines, and all the necessary appliances. Every phase of the work, including care, repair and operation is taken up in detail. The students do the work. Sufficient theory is given to enable the operator to work intelligently. Certificates of merit will be awarded to successful students on the completion of the course prescribed. These certificates will be a guarantee that the holder is capable of taking care of, and repairing or operating a gas engine, tractor or car.

WOODWORKING AND FARM ENGINEERING

This course includes the use and care of the principal woodworking tools used on the farm; lumber, its source of supply, quality, value, uses and methods of preservation. Concrete construction. Drawing of plans, elevations and cross sections of farm buildings. Practical problems in building, repairing; mixing of concrete, and the making of models are carried on during the term. Particular attention is given to farm improvements and conveniences. Sixty students are taking this course.

BLACKSMITHING

Fortunate is the farmer who can do his own forge work. The student who takes our five months' course in blacksmithing is independent in this regard. He learns to forge his own tools. The workshop is fitted with portable forges, anvils, vises and all necessary appliances. The projects are those of heating, welding, grinding, soldering, riveting and fitting. With an outlay of a few dollars on a portable forge and equipment the farmer can do the greater part of his repairs. Fifty students are taking this course.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION

ENGLISH

The course in English includes reading, spelling, penmanship, the principles of English grammar, business correspondence, public speaking and the study of selections from English, Canadian and American authors. Essentials only are considered; the aim being to develop facility in oral and written composition, and to foster a love for good literature.

MATHEMATICS

The four simple rules, vulgar and decimal fractions, mensuration and percentage are reviewed briefly, and these serve as an introduction to problems dealing with live stock and field crops, motor mechanics and farm engineering. The uses of commercial paper such as cheques, drafts, bills of exchange are considered from a business man's standpoint.

CIVICS AND ECONOMICS

This course includes British and Canadian History, Commercial Geography and talks and discussions on the production, distribution and consumption of wealth. The primary object of this course is to acquaint our pupils with the historical development of our country, and the nature of our economic system to the end that they may become useful citizens and valued members of society.

GENERAL SCIENCE

In the approach to this subject no attempt is made to treat science in its several sub-divisions, such as chemistry, physics, biology, etc.; but the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms are studied in their relations to each other, and the knowledge thus obtained forms the basis for intelligent work in agriculture. In our laboratories considerable chemical and physical apparatus is available and much of the work is of the nature of experiments performed by the pupils themselves.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATION

Physical training is a part of the daily programme. Besides its importance as a factor in physical development it is a powerful aid to discipline. All movements are performed with military precision and the promptness, alertness and precision insisted on here are reflected in all the work of the school. The recreation room is fitted up for basket-ball and indoor baseball and all interscholastic games are keenly contested. Forty-five students are enrolled in the Cadet Corps. The miniature range for gallery practice has been referred to by the Director of Cadet Services as the safest and best in the Maritime Provinces.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

The literary and debating society was organized at the beginning of the term. The purpose of this organization is to give our students practice in conducting public meetings, organizing companies and corporations and in developing freedom and facility in public speaking. Meetings are held on Friday night. Debates are held frequently and every student takes part. The experience gained here is invaluable. By meeting occasionally as a deliberative body, and discussing the questions of the day, tact and judgment and confidence are developed. Students learn respect for the opinions of others and become more firmly established in their own. The social side of the school's activities is entrusted to this society and with wisely selected committees functioning properly the institution becomes a self-governing body. Discipline is in the hands of a students' council from whose decision there is no appeal.

FARMERS' WEEK

An outstanding event of the year was the meeting of the various farmers' organizations at the School from January 23rd to 28th inclusive. One could not but be struck with the energy, enthusiasm and despatch with which the business of these associations was carried on. Problems of production, co-operation, marketing, stock improvement,—these and many others were discussed and the necessary action taken. In all these problems the Agricultural High School is vitally interested. Through close co-operation between the various rural organizations and the School immense possibilities are opened up.

Farming is an exact science; it is getting to be a work for scientists. to it all the arts and all the sciences are making their contribution. We appreciate this fact. In our work-shops, in our laboratories, and in our lecture rooms we can teach our boys things that will be of inestimable value to them when they go back to their fathers' farms, or set up in business for themselves.

SHORT COURSES

During the month of January short courses in Live Stock, Field Crops, Motor Mechanics, Plant Diseases and Co-operative marketing were held at the School. The total class registration was fifty-five. The different subjects were in charge of experts and much valuable work was done. It is regretted that similar courses could not be held this year. This is due to the fact that all available space not already occupied by our long course students was taken over to provide temporary quarters for the City Hospital. These short courses are an important feature of our work and they will doubtless be resumed next year.

In March short courses for cheese and butter makers were held. The registration included practically every cheese and butter maker in the Province. Similar courses will be held this year.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

In our dual courses of agriculture and motor mechanics admirable provision is being made for the education of boys and young men. But, that is only a part of the work for which this school is designed. Agricultural instruction for our boys means or should mean Household Science for the girls. Circumstances over which we had no control prevented that course being established this year. With the facilities, with the equipment already at our disposal there seems no good reason why the work in agriculture and household science should not be centralized. From both the standpoints of economy and efficiency this would seem the proper course to pursue. The course is needed. The country is asking for it. The boys get their vocational instruction at home; why should the girls go abroad or go without ? A three months' course in house-
the Province. Similar course will be held this year.

FISHERIES

The fisheries is a well established and growing industry in this Province. In any well organized system of technical education this important fact should not be lost sight of. At a large and influential convention of the fisheries experts of the Maritime Provinces held at the Agricultural High School last August the matter of providing technical instruction for factory operatives was fully discussed. Professor A. P. Knight, M. A., M. D., F. K. S. C., chairman fo the Biological Board of Canada, was present and made the following recommendations : That a course of four weeks duration should be provided for factory operatives. That classes should be limited to twenty students. That these classes should be placed in charge of a competent practical bacteriologist, one who has had practical experience in lobster factory bacteriology, and also one who has had experience in teaching young people.

As was pointed out at this convention the losses due to careless handling of our lobster pack are on the increase, and have already reached alarming proportions. Indeed so serious has the situation become that unless immediate steps are taken to remedy defects our Island lobster, once the favorite, will be forced out of the market by packers who have adopted the more modern scientific principles of handling.

The cost of providing equipment including microscope, glassware, special apparatus, and chemicals would be approximately two thousand dollars. The benefits cannot be estimated.

VISITORS

The School is always open for the reception of visitors. During the year many took advantage of this opportunity. Last March while the House was in Session the Members of the Legislature visited the School and saw the classes at work.

Recently the Director of Technical Education visited the Province, looked into the organization of the School, went over the building, and examined the work of the different groups. The Director expressed himself as highly pleased with the manner in which this Province is solving the problem of vocational education. Our scheme for intensive agricultural instruction is ideal and, he assures us, has the hearty approval of the Federal Government.

THE OUTLOOK

The progress made by this school since its inauguration two years ago has been phenomenal. This year we have an increase of one hundred per cent in attendance alone. We are getting our students from every section of the Province. The nominal cost places the advantages of this institution within everybody's reach. With increased facilities and public support there are no limits to its possibilities.

There are those who wonder if the Prince Edward Island Agricultural and Technical School is to be considered a permanent institution. That is the intention. It was established for that purpose. The work was not undertaken without careful consideration. Agricultural instruction is not a new thing. It is as old as the industry itself, and in placing the advantages of practical instruction for rural occupations within reach of our boys and girls we are attacking and solving the problem that is foremose in the forward movement of every progressive agricultural country today. We do not claim to be pioneers in this respect. The credit of evolving and perfecting the Agricultural High School idea is for others: it is not for us. The important, the vital thing for us is, that we are on the right track. The fact that our school in its essentials, in its ideals in its basic principles is identical with the best that has been established for this particular purpose is sufficient guarantee as to its permanency. The only feature in regard to which there could be any doubt as to the permanency is the location; but that is unimportant. Once let the conviction that a progressive agricultural province needs a well-established system of agricultural instruction take root in the minds of our leaders and the thing is settled. Discussions over the location, and permanency, and cost become matters of secondary importance.

There is just one danger to guard against, however, and it is a serious one. The success with which the work at this central school has been carried on has led to requests that similar schools be opened at other local centres. These requests seem reasonable, and, if practicable merit consideration. But a moment's reflection shows suggested schemes to be impracticable. This central school was not organized and equipped and brought to its present state of usefulness without effort. Equipment is costly; instructors with the necessary qualifications are few in number; and even present demands cannot be met. The suggestion that instructors and equipment could be moved from place to place is absurd This has been tried and as often as tried abandoned. Our school is just now at a critical stage. A vigorous prosecution of the policy outlined by your Department in conjunction with the Federal authorities will best serve the interests of our Province. One agricultural school centrally situated, well organized, and well equipped, meets the requirements admirably. Extension work may radiate from the Agricultural High School, itc an never take the place of it.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant

VERNON CROCKETT,

Principal.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
February 1st, 1922.

Report from Rural Science Department of Prince of Wales College

To The Hon. W. M. Lea,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Sir :—

I have the honor of presenting to you a report of the work carried on in my department at Prince of Wales College and also the work carried on at the Agricultural High School, during the past year.

The results of the work in Rural Science have, on the whole, been satisfactory. Judging from the interest shown by the students, and the results of the examinations in this subject, the work would seem to have been particularly successful. We have, however, arrived at no ideal state of efficiency in teaching this work which seems so vitally connected with the life of this Province and the occupation of its people.

The science of rural life of course, means the application of scientific principles to rural living and to the business of successful agriculture. Naturally enough, one would expect that the instruction should include a good deal of practical work. This is quite true. I wish however to point out that there are two dangerous extremes in the teaching of this subject which should be avoided. The first and most common extreme is to rely upon a text,—to make Rural Science a "book" subject, which it is not, and hence to do little or no practical work. In this case the pupil is deprived of the actual contact with nature and the out-of-doors for which the work is largely intended. This method, in spite of the fact that it has been condemned for a number of years is still practiced in our rural schools, and a very unsuitable text is still authorized for this use. The other extreme which I wish to mention is the attempt to make the work so practical that very often the academic and cultural training which should go with it is lost sight of and neglected. Practical garden work and nature study excursions, take a good deal of time and unless these are supplemented with effective classroom work the student does not see the educational value of the work done, and hence the effort is largely wasted.

In our Rural Science work I have therefore tried to avoid waste of educational effort by combining a limited amount of practical work with the best classroom instruction I could give. We have, however, not been able to do sufficient practical work. This is largely due to the fact that the time table is so crowded at present that practical work is almost out of the question. The reason is quite obvious. Our students get too little of their academic education outside of the college. The result is that they must get it here, and it is well nigh an impossibility to give a thorough academic training and a professional training as well. The institution cannot do the work of three institutions successfully. Our High School system apparently requires re-organization so that the students will have a thorough academic training before coming to the college. We need separately established high schools to do this work. It is almost useless to attempt giving young immature students a professional training in pedagogy when the elementary training and academic training is as faulty as at present. If the status of education in the province is to be raised we must send out better trained teachers. The problem is one which requires attention. There are two means to this end. One is better academic training in the high schools and the other is better professional training in pedagogy at the college. Our students of Prince of Wales College should be required to take second year work before being granted a permit to teach school, and most of the professional training should be done in the second year rather than in the first. If we could send out better trained teachers we would have a higher standard in all the departments of school work throughout the Province. I make these observations in the interest of education in the province in general and also because present conditions do not permit of the best results in any of the departments at Prince of Wales College.

I wish to call particular attention to the heating system at the college. There is a special room at the south end of the building which was built and equipped for such practical work as my subject demands. No real use can be made of this room because it is never heated. It is impossible to start seeds in springtime, to say nothing of keeping any plants or material for classroom work. This is because the sun warms the room very nicely in daytime and at night the temperature falls very low causing greater extremes of temperature than would be experienced outdoors. There is also a large office in connection with my department where it is almost imperative that I spend some time in preparing material for classroom work. So far I have not found it sufficiently warm to work in. If this situation meant an actual saving in coal any complaint might be less called for. There are however, several rooms in the building which are uncomfortably warm continually, and where the temperature is seldom below 100 degrees Farenheit, day or night. The same uneven distribution of heat is found in the classrooms during the daytime.

For the sake of convenience the rural science work of the first year was divided in four parts, namely,—PLANT STUDIES, ANIMAL

STUDIES, MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES and TEACHING METHODS. Below is given a brief outline of the work covered under these different branches.

PLANT STUDIES (and related subjects) :—The gathering and mounting of at least twenty-four weed specimens and leaves of twelve different kinds of forest trees; a study of the physiology of plants; the root, stem and leaf; the plant process and the storing of surplus plant food; conditions affecting normal growth; chemistry of plant life. Bulb culture; the potting and forcing of bulbs; the potting of slips. Common garden flowers with their characteristics and uses for various purposes. The construction and care of hot beds; the starting of seeds indoors. The cereal crops from both botanical and economic viewpoints; the legumes. Means of propagating plants by grafting, layering, etc.

Plant Pathology :—The life history of the different smuts, rusts and fungus diseases; the preparation and application of solutions for the prevention of these.

Bacteriology :—A fundamental knowledge of the character, growth. and work of bacteria; how related to disease, the dairy, the canning of fruit, etc. Sterilization and pasteurization.

ANIMAL STUDIES :—The advantages of live stock farming over other special lines; the names and origin of all common breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry with particular attention to the dairy industry; the value and care of milk and its products; the babcock test; the feeding of dairy cattle and the importance of public interest in the production and distribution of clean milk.

MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES :—Under this branch of our work we took up various nature study topics such as;—bird study, astronomy, spring flowers. weather conditions and many related subjects, the teaching of which have but one end in view. namely. the development of a keen sense of observation and an appreciation of the natural world around us. Under this branch the organization of school fairs. etc., was also taken up.

TEACHING METHODS :—Under this topic we took up a good deal of elementary psychology and pedagogy. Illustrative lessons were taught to pupils of the model school for the benefit of teachers in training. Pedagogical methods as should be employed in the teaching of public school subjects were discussed and students were assigned lessons for practical teaching in model school. The psychology included a consideration of the meaning of education; the two great influences in moulding character, heredity and environment; the part which the school plays in environment; the relation of mental and physical growth of children; the physiology of the brain and nervous system; how mental development is accomplished through stimuli of the senses; the more important avenues and how teaching methods in the various subjects should be so adjusted as to produce best results.

The work taken up with second year students consisted of the work covered by the first year students in plant studies; a series of lectures in soils, their origin and cultivation, and more advanced psychology.

The educational and cultural value of rural science is, as a rule not well understood. Because it is a practical subject it is thought that the main purpose of teaching it is to make farmers of boys and girls. No conclusion was ever farther astray than this. The fact of the matter is that no subject on the school curriculum can be used to such great advantage in developing the mental faculties if properly taught. Its corelation with either subjects makes it a source of information which adds interest to almost every other school subject. The skilful teacher in the public school can teach more real language work in one half-hour on a nature study trip to the woods with the pupils than she is able to do in a month in the school room. The educative process in all subjects is designated to make pupils "think." Speech is an expression of the idea or thought and is already one step away from the actual seat of development. Written language work is still farther away from the thought. Incorrect forms should be corrected in the child's own speech rather than on the blackboard. It is at such times as pupils and teachers go out together to appreciate and to learn of nature that children express themselves freely in the teacher's presence and give the teacher an opportunity to correct wrong forms and to stimulate correct expression. Space will not permit a detailed explanation of how this subject is closely related to almost every other school subject. It is sufficient to state here that educationists the world over have in recent years recognized the importance of such a vitalizing and stimulating subject. Not only, is it a subject which is highly educative and cultural but the information obtained makes it a subject of direct economic importance. And lastly it is a subject which is very instrumental in developing the aesthetic and moral in the individual. Contact with nature has its humanizing and moralizing influences which we do not readily recognize.

The examination results in this subject at the college were very pleasing indeed. Over seventy-five per cent of the students made first class honors and only six students failed to make a pass in the subject.

WORK AT THE AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL

Four afternoons a week during the winter term and three afternoons a week during the fall term were devoted to the teaching of Field Husbandry, Soils and General Science at the Agricultural High School.

The fololwing is an outline of the work covered :

FIELD HUSBANDRY

FIRST YEAR : Soils and methods of Cultivation : The origin of soils; the difference between soil and subsoil; the relation between moisture, temperature, color, and bacteria of the soil and production; the characteristics of sand, clay and humus; methods of cultivation to preserve moisture; testing for acidity.

Cereal Crops : The study of wheat, oats, barley and buckwheat under the folowing heads : History, Structure of Plant, Classification, Soil, Adaptibility to climate of Prince Edward Island, Varieties, Treatment of seed, Methods of sowing, Harvesting, Marketing, Economic uses.

Clovers and Grasses : Characteristics of legumes; names of legumes; green manuring with legumes. Methods of seeding down; nurse crops; pasture mixtures.

Root Crops : (Turnips and Mangolds). Methods of preparing soil, rate of sowing, thinning, harvesting and storing; their feeding value. A detailed study of the potato crop.

Fertilizers : Methods of handling barnyard manure. The elements most commonly lacking in soils and the commercial forms in which these are applied; the rate of application.

Drainage : Its value and advantages. Methods of laying tile.

Judging : Of samples of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes.

Crop Rotations : For Prince Edward Island.

Weeds : Some of the ordinary weeds; recognition of weed seeds; methods of eradication of most noxious kinds.

GENERAL SCIENCE

The elements, earth, air, water; their composition, characteristics and their relation to agricultural activities. The structure, germination, growth, and classification of plants. Weeds and their eradication. Insects; their general structure, habits and life history and economic importance. Bacteria in the soil, in water, in air, in food and in plant and animal tissues.

During the course of all this work I have discussed with my classes many other subjects related to the problems of rural life and citizenship. I have kept in mind continually that, in addition to giving specific scientific knowledge, the ultimate aim of the school should be to give our students a broadened viewpoint of life and to make of them intelligent citizens.

Respectfully yours,

A. F. HANSULD, B. S. A.

MOTOR MECHANICS CLASS

Prince Edward Island Agricultural and Technical School 1921–22.

School Fairs in P. E. Island

The first Rural School Fair in America was held in the township of North Dunfries, Waterloo County, Ontario in 1909. It was the original idea of F. C. Hart, B. S. A., who was the Agricultural Representative of the Department of Agriculture in Waterloo County. Under the guidance of Mr. Hart, boys and girls from the various schools participating, were elected by popular vote of their schoolmates to organize and carry out all the details of a miniature exhibition. On watching these boys and girls from the various schools discuss and arrange things he was struck, by the wonderful opportunity in training for real citizenship that this work presented. Here was an opportunity for boys and girls to discuss and solve problems of real life such as are met with by men and women in later life. Mr. Hart caught a vision and an inspiration. He organized other school fairs and since then the school fair has become a tremendous educational influence, not only in America but in every Agricultural country the world over.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE

The practical work done by boys and girls in connection with their home projects is very important. The contact with Nature, with the soil and with plants produces many fine results in the moulding of character that are far reaching indeed. As a rule we who are grown do not see the importance and educational value of many things which children are required to do. Contact with nature teaches patience, honesty, truth and industry in a way that neither teacher nor parent can impart. Nature makes no mistakes; she tells no tales; she gives rewards for labor only when proper conditions have been provided. This is why the pupil should be encouraged to grow for himself and care for the things which he exhibits at the fair. In laying out a plot for the growing of say two square yards of grain he would have a practical arithmetic problem to solve. He would be required to find out how much grain to sow on such a plot. In this way the work is related in a practical way to the subjects of the classroom. But the humanizing influences which result from contact with nature are by far the more important and yet the least appreciated or seen. Then again the fact that he has something he can call his "own" plays a very important part in the life of a pupil. Ownership is one of the coveted things of youth. And how many of our boys and girls leave the old farm at an early age to satisfy this craving of owning something because they were denied such at home ? The owning and caring for a plot of grain or roots, a calf, or a small flock of chickens is very often the means of enlisting the pupil's interest in the activities of the home farm and the means of changing his whole future. For these reasons teachers and parents should insist upon the pupils doing the work necessary for the production of exhibits that are worthy of prizes. The teacher and parent should both take an interest in the work the pupil is doing and assist if necessary. True it is that sometimes dishonest exhibits are made. This is no fault of the school fair. The boy and girl has the same opportunity for dishonesty in the schoolroom in copying work from another pupil. The pupil must be taught to stand up for fair play and honesty in making exhibits as well as in school work. Let him discover that there is more honor in losing by his own effort than in winning by the effort of someone else.

The work of organization is a splendid opportunity for boys and girls to become public spirited and learn business methods. Pupils like to carry responsibility and when they are chosen to represent their school on the school fair executive they are taking astep toward public service and leadership that is so necessary in our rural communities today. Special mention should be made of the speeches which pupils give at the schoolfairs. These speeches represent the very best kind of training. The confidence, self respect, and desire for recognition,which come to a pupil by making these speeches serve as a great stimulus to effort in all his work. It lends dignity and manliness to the pupil and should be encouraged by both parent and teacher. Many excellent speeches of our youtrful orators were listened to this last autumn with a good deal of enthusiasm and pride by the many parents who have taken such splendid interest in the school fairs.

The school fair day is a day of sociability and enjoyment on the part of all. It is the kind of day the like of which we have too few as country people. We need something to bring us together. We need something to allow us to forget our work sometimes. We need to play together and to enjoy the company of friends and acquaintances. The school fair is one means of supplying this need of country life—the need of social enjoyment. During the past year parents have been attending in the afternoon only. Pupils from various schools have come in the morning and brought their lunch. The social aspect of the fair could be much improved if the executive would invite the parents to bring lunch and have a committee appointed to supply hot tea or coffee and look to the serving of the lunch.

SCHOOL FAIRS IN 1921

1921 was the banner year for School Fairs in Prince Edward Island. Forty-four Fairs were held throughout the Province. These Fairs were conducted beginning September 13th and continuing to the 24th, thus completing the work before the County and Provincial Exhibitions were held, and before the schools closed for the fall vacation. The securing of competent judges and the arranging of the groups in order that the Fairs could be held in so short a time was a matter of no small detail, and every person available who was capable of carrying on the work was pressed into service.

That these Fairs proved successful was indeed gratifying to all who were interested in the organization and carrying out of the work. The exceptionally dry season with the consequent effect on all roots and vegetables which the pupils would have for exhibit, the withdrawal of the Bankers' money for live stock Competition, and the scarcity of money following the reduced value of farm crops, were factors which would seem to reduce the interest in these small exhibitions. That they did not is evident from the returns, given elsewhere in this report, showing the number of exhibits and the number of people in attendance. This proves quite conclusively that the people are seeing more than ever before the great value accruing to their boys and girls from the holding of these Fairs by almost every school in the Province. The work is extending year by year and with the careful organization which is being carried on by the inspectors will soon make it possible for every district that wishes to have a part in a school fair. Already in more than one Inspectorate it may be said that there is scarcely a school which could not have taken part.

Inspector L. W. Shaw in reporting on this work says in part . "Considering the fact that the past season has been so unfavorable for work of this kind the Fairs which I attended were wonderfully successful. The products of the field and garden were not so numerous as, and in some cases not quite up to, the standard of other seasons, yet I maintain that the Fairs were better than ever before, better because the great purposes for which they are being held are being realized. I noticed for instance, how much improvement has been made in the matter of selection, how quickly the boys and girls are learning to conduct business meetings and business transactions in an intelligent manner, how readily teachers and pupils from different sections are falling in line with the great spirit of co-operation, how the spirit of manly sport is being developed, and what is perhaps more important than any of these so far as our Province is concerned, how much more the parents are interesting themselves in the work of their children. There are, of course, a few weak points still to be strengthened. There are a few who have not yet learned to play the game on the square. This number, however, is gradually decreasing."

At a conference of the Inspectors called by the Superintendent of Education new arrangements for the organization were considered and it was decided that it would be in the interests of the work to organize for the following year immediately after the close of the Fairs. A new form of Prize List has been prepared and arrangements made that at the time of organization a copy could be sent to every home in the districts taking part. Already a large number have been organized and the outlook for the carrying on of the work in 1922 is brighter than ever before.

ALBERTON

Alberton School Fair, though held on an unfavorable day, was largely attended. The exhibition which was held in the rink, with a good system of management organized by the teachers, was very successful. While the pupils and teachers showed keen interest a lack of enthusiasm was noted on the part of the parents. It is hoped that they too may see the benefit of holding school fairs and give every assistance and encouragement. There was a splendid selection of vegetables and grains as well as in poultry. The Domsetic Science Department had some excellent exhibits, particularly in flowers. The sports were lively, finishing up with a speech from one of the pupils and a chorus from the children of the surrounding schools.

O'LEARY

The Fair at O'Leary was held under more favorable conditions than last year, due to better organization and a keener interest on the part of the districts. The exhibits showed better selection with a larger number in live stock than in the previous year. In household arts the entries were not numerous but the quality of the exhibits was good, in some cases particularly commendable. The sports were an interesting feature of the day. A trophy was offered by Kennedy & Co., for the best all round boy athlete, while Turner & Co., gave a trophy to the girl winning the most points in the sports.

MISCOUCHE

This was a small Fair so far as the number of pupils taking part was concerned, but notwithstanding this there was a large number of exhibits. In some classes the quality was equal to the best found at any Fair. Unfortunately the parents were not sufficiently interested to provide prize money. It is to be hoped that another year such fine exhibits as were shown here will not be passed without compensation to the exhibitor.

BEDEQUE

It is always a pleasure to attend the School Fair in Bedeque where the work is carried on systematically by a capable organization with the same efficient secretary as in previous years. The Butter Factory again contributed special prizes for live stock, yet the classes were not as keenly contested as they shauld have been. The quality and selection of the exhibits in the building were all that could be desired.

CARLETON

This was the first fair held in this locality and was in every way satisfactory. Three schools took part, Carleton, North Carleton and Borden. The Committee in charge was energetic and interested. There was a good attendance of parents and rate payers. The exhibits were good and large in number. The sports were particularly enjoyable and well conducted. This Fair promises to take its place among our best fairs.

KENSINGTON

We could not expect to find a fair better organized and better conducted than was the one held at Kensington. The systematic way everything was arranged was in itself an education for the pupils who took part. This alone made the fair worth while, but in addition there was displayed one of the finest fairs Kensington has yet had. The parents showed their interest by attending in large numbers.

SUMMERSIDE

Summerside has again the honor of having the largest school fair of any in the province. A pleasing feature of this fair is the keen interest on the part of everyone taking part, and while the exhibits are numerous the selection is so good that the work of judging is a most difficult one. The same organization prevailed as in other years and apart from the exhibit of live stock was as well patronized as in the past. Every feature, including the sports, was commendable.

TRYON

The number of schools taking part was less than in former years. Notwithstanding this the exhibits numbered over five hundred and the quality was never better. Here was found evidence of the educational value of Fairs. Particularly keen was the competition in live stock. This Fair always has the largest exhibit of dairy calves and heifers of any fair held in theprovince . This is due not only to the fact that it is in the heart of a dairy section, but to the generosity of the two dairy companies, which each contributed the sum of $75. for live stock and poultry. The day was fine and there were possibly four hundred people in attendance. As usual the sports were a prominent feature of the show.

BROOKFIELD

This Fair may be considered a success. The school work exhibit was small. Much interest was shown in the judging of live stock and in the sports. Household science exhibits were good, but an improvement might be made in the arrangement of them. Although some of the schools failed to take part, the Fair was as large as the one held last year.

CENTRAL ROYALTY

This was possibly the best fair in the third Inspectorate and was equal to the one held last year. In addition to the large attendance of parents and residents several visitors from the town were present, including Premier Bell and other members of the Legislative Assembly, who spoke encouragingly to the boys and girls and commended them on the excellent showing of live stock, fruits and vegetables. The secretary and those who assisted deserve credit for the systematic way in which this large fair was handled. Particular mention should be made of the variety, number and quality of the live stock. There were fifty-five pupils who exhibited either calves, pigs or poultry. This is the largest number exhibiting at any fair in the province.

MARSHFIELD

The day was not very favorable and some of the exhibits were late in reaching the hall, which delayed judging, leaving little time for the sports. The class of school work was a decided improvement both in quantity and quality over last year. Despite the bad weather the fair was well conducted.

FREDERICTON

On account of neglect on the part of two new teachers there were two schools which did not take part, thus causing a smaller fair. The school work class was much better filled than other classes. The teachers and parents worked together for the good of the fair. There was a large exhibit in the household science classes. The sports were enthusiastically contested.

HUNTER RIVER

This was Hunter River's first fair, and was in every way successful. The work of the committee in charge was good as shown by the decoration of the hall and the arrangement of the exhibits. There was a large attendance of interested parents and visitors. The pupil president of the Fair gave a short address which did much towards impressing the people with the benefits derived from such an organization.

NEW LONDON

This was an excellent fair, showing carefulness in selection and arrangement. The work was carried on in co-operation with the parents. There were possibly five hundred in attendance. The sports were good and were followed with public speaking by the pupils.

STANHOPE

The hall in which this fair was held was scarcely large enough for all the exhibits, and as a result they were not shown to the best advantage. This was the first fair held at Stanhope and with better organization another year will be equal to any held in this inspectorate.

CORNWALL

There were nearly four hundred exhibits at this fair from the four medium sized schools taking part. Local prizes brought out some very fine exhibits in calves. This has been one of the leading fairs in the fourth inspectorate and this year it has shown a superiority in nearly all lines of exhibit. Superintendent R. H. Rogers and others gave helpful addresses.

MT. HERBERT

The fair at this centre showed a marked growth in public interest and in the increased number of exhibits. Some of the school work and map drawing were exceptionally fine. Roots and vegetables made a nice display, as did also the domestic science. The sports, directed by Mr. Jones, excited much merriment.

KELLY'S CROSS

Unfortunately the day began with a downpour of rain. Nevertheless the fair was put on and though small, evidenced good selection and work on the part of the exhibitors. This fair could be enlarged by the co-operation of other districts and encouragement by more public favor.

MT. STEWART

The fair was held in one of the rooms of the Forester Hall which did not afford sufficient accommodation for a proper display. The Fair, however, was very successful and much superior to that of the previous year in nearly all respects. Particularly good was the showing in art work. The public interest is increasing.

MILL VIEW

The fair here this year held its former rank as one of the best in the Inspectorate. Both in the number of exhibits and in their excellent display it was superior to last year. The sports were keenly contested and much enjoyed. There was a large attendance of parents and visitors.

NINE MILE CREEK

Seven schools took part at this fair, and although only the second fair at this centre it was very successful. There was a large and respectable showing in every class of exhibits and everyone present seemed interested. Keenness for sports was not so manifest as at other Fair centres.

PEAKES STATION

The teachers and pupils at this centre again showed their interest in School Fair work by the large amount of money they collected to be given in prizes, and the fine display in all classes exhibited. Although only four schools took part there was a good attendance of visitors and much enjoyment was derived from the sports.

TRACADIE CROSS

The exhibit was fairly large for the number of schools taking part, all sections being well represented, excepting those in live stock. There was a noticeable improvement in the quality of the selections.

ANNANDALE

The Fair was largely attended although the weather was not favorable. The teachers and pupils had all the exhibits in good order and took a keen interest in the fair. The quality in all classes was remarkable. There was a fair showing in live stock and poultry.

BRIDGETOWN

The exhibits at this Fair were well arranged and of good quality. The work was well organized. In the household science exhibits the showing deserves special mention. The display throughout was good from the standpoint of quality.

FORTUNE BRIDGE

This was the first Fair held at Fortune Bridge, and the arrangement of the exhibits was fine. Keen interest was taken in the various classes by the visitors as well as the pupils. The classes in live stock and poultry were well filled.

NORTH LAKE

This Fair was a decided success. The household science exhibits were numerous and of a superior quality. The Women's Institute served cake and coffee. The success of this Fair can be attributed in great part to the energetic efforts of pupils and teachers and the active co-operation of farmers' and women's clubs.

ST. PETERS

Despite the fact that the day was anything but favorable this old center put on a good exhibition. There were less exhibits but the selection was excellent. Parents, teachers and pupils co-operated in making the show a success. The sports were particularly good.

ST. MARGARETS

This was possibly the best fair in the Fifth Inspectorate. Owing to the loss of the hall by a recent fire the Fair was held in the school, and though the space was small everything was well arranged. The people of this centre believe in the educational benefits of Fairs for they are exerting greater interest along this line each year.

RED POINT

This Fair was well organized and the exhibits were of a high quality. The domestic science entries particularly were above the average in number and quality. The Women's Institute of this district served ice cream, tea and cake.

A Flock of White Chickens

SOURIS

This was the first Fair for this Town and it was held under considerable disadvantage. The teachers did not receive as much encouragement from the parents as they deserved and as is required to make a Fair a success. It may, however, be considered a good start and will result in a larger and better Fair another year.

MARTINVALE

This was a good Fair, showing a great improvement over last year in quality of exhibits, which numbered upwards of three hundred. The day was not fine, but all in attendance were well pleased. The usual programme of sports was conducted.

MORELL

Five schools took part. There were three hundred and fifty exhibits with an attendance of about four hundred. The exhibit in live stock, especially calves, was good. The school and domestic science work excelled the exhibits at other fairs in this group. The grain and potatoes were well selected. Vegetables were not quite as much in evidence as formerly.

BELLE RIVER

This was the first Fair to be held in this section. The enthusiasm was good, and with a few more schools in next year's organization it will be a large fair. There was keen participation in the sports, and the foundation has been laid for an educational work along lines hitherto untouched in this district.

CARDIGAN

The Fair here was smaller than last year owing to the fact that two of the schools showed a reluctance to help. Those taking part, however, did splendidly. A boy from De Gros Marsh School gave an address in favor of School Fairs, which was pronounced by the judges as the best they had ever heard. There was a large number of citizens present and though the exhibits were not numerous they were of superior quality. The showing in the household arts was exceptionally good.

GEORGETOWN

This was the best fair ever held in Georgetown. The teachers and pupils did their work remarkably well. There was a splendid display of household science exhibits. The discipline of the pupils, the arrangement of the exhibits and the sports were worthy of special mention.

HEATHERDALE

There was a great improvement over last year's fair, with a greater interest by all concerned. The results were most encouraging, and with a little better organization a still greater improvement may be effected. The sports were eargely contested.

MONTAGUE

There was a large Fair held at Montague. There was a large number of entries with a good attendance of visitors. The exhibits in grains and vegetables were excellent. Special mention might be made of the arrangement of the different exhibits, and the orderly way the work was carried on. The sports were good. Money was raised for prizes by the sale of ice cream.

MURRAY RIVER

Owing to the short notice some of the teachers had previous to the holding of the Fair it was difficult for them to arrange the work sufficiently well for a large exhibit. There was a good attendance of parents and visitors, and extreme interest was shown in the games. The judges in their addresses made a few instructive remarks for the better carrying on of the work. The selection of the exhibits was good.

MURRAY HARBOR

The quality of the exhibits at this Fair was much better than at the previous Fairs, although the entries were somewhat less in number. Four schools took part and the people from each district showed a keen interest. The teachers and pupils had the work well organized. There was no live stock on exhibition. The afternoon sports were greatly enjoyed. Several encouraging and educational addresses were delivered, and altogether the day was one of profit.

NEW PERTH

Despite the disagreeable weather a good Fair was held at New Perth. The teachers and pupils were most enthusiastic over the work. There was splendid arrangement, making the general appearance of the Fair outstanding. A good exhibit of vegetables, but not so large in live stock and poultry. The sports were heartily joined in by all, making the day enjoyable. Ice cream and cake were served to raise funds for the Fair.

UIGG

There was a splendid selection of Agricultural exhibits. The live stock exhibit was small. The organization at this Fair was very well carried out. The exhibits in household science work showed careful preparation on the part of the pupils.

ELDON

Six schools took part in this Fair, which gave a large number of exhibits of good quality. There were a few exhibits of live stock and poultry. It is pleasing to report that the keen interest formerly shown at this Fair is being kept up, which promises well for future years. Particularly interesting were the sports, which continued until late in the evening.

IONA

Iona School Fair organization and exhibits were better than last year. An increased interest on the part of the parents was noticeable. There were good entries in live stock, especially of calves and pigs. The exhibits in grains and vegetables were well selected. There was the usual interest shown in the sports.

SCHOOL FAIRS

Name of Fair	Name of Secretary	Address
Alberton	Dorothy Lawson	Alberton
Annandale	Elizabeth McDonald	Little Pond
Bedeque	David Schurman	Centreville
Bridgetown	M. E. Morris	Dundas Centre
Belle River	Jennie McKenzie	Melville
Brookfield	Leonard D. Campbell	North Wiltshire
Carleton	Aletha Carruthers	Borden
Cardigan	Anna McDonald	Cardigan
Central Royalty	Arthur H. Roper	Ch'town R. R. 6
Cornwall	Gladys Abbott	Cornwall
Eldon	Joyce Nicholson	Eldon Belfast
Fortune Bridge	Evelyn J. Johnstone	Fortune Bridge
Fredericton	Irene Weeks	Fredericton
Georgetown	Kathleen Doyle	Georgetown
Heatherdale	Ivy McPherson	Heatherdale
Hillsboro	Winnie Burhoe	Alexandra
Hunter River	Wm. Cutliffe	Hunter River
Iona	Marguerite Driscoll	Iona
Kelly's Cross	Mary J. Smith	Kelly's Cross
Kensington	Florence McKenzie	Kensington
Martinvale	Bessie M. Matheson	Iona, Cardigan
Marshfield	Georgina Thompson	Dunstaffnage
Miscouche	M. A. Gaudet	Miscouche
Millview	Annie Gleeson	Cherry Valley
Montague	Muriel McGregor	Montague
Morell	Lottie Rossiter	Montague
Murray Harbor	Myrtle Beck	Murray Harbor
Murray River	Mae Butler	Murray River
Mt. Stewart	Sterling Clark	Mt. Stewart
Nine Mile Creek	Dorothy Doull	New Dominion
New London	Ada McEwen	Stanley Bridge
New Perth	Mary Donahoe	Roseneath
North Lake	Mary E. Campbell	Elmira
O'Leary		
Peakes	Lauretta Acorn	Avondale
Red Point	Martha Robertson	East Baltic
St. Peters	Jean McDonald	St. Peters Bay
Souris	Nellie Garrett	Souris
Stanhope	Irene Lawson	Stanhope
St. Margarets	Frances McGaugh	Bear River
Summerside		
Tracadie Cross	Annie M. Bowlan	Donaldston
Tryon	Marguerite Bell	Tryon
Uigg	Kathleen McLeod	Kinoss

Report of Supervisor of Women's Institutes

To The Honourable Walter M. Lea,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Dear Sir :—

I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the work carried on by the Women's Institute Branch of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending December 31st, 1921.

During the year ninety visits were made to the Institutes by my assistants and myself. At these meetings demonstrations were given in Millinery, Home Nursing and First Aid, and Cookery as well as talks on Institute work. A number of organization meetings were also held.

A part of January and February was taken up with Short Courses for women and girls from rual districts, a large number sending in applications to attend these. However, an epidemic of influenza and la grippe interfered and the two Courses which were held did not prove as satisfactory as we had anticipated. At these classes practical work was taken up in Cooking, Sewing, Millinery, Home Nursing, Laundry, as well as lectures on Hygiene, Sanitation, Household Accounts, etc. Each Course concluded with the holding of an afternoon tea at which a display of the work of the girls was shown.

From Sept. to June, Miss McKenna taught Cookery to the children of the City schools, 180 girls having the advantage of these classes. During this time I visited as many of the Institutes as the condition of weather and roads permitted, giving demonstrations at all the meetings attended.

Miss Helen Harper, Charlottetown, oined our stajff on June 15th, and also visited the clubs up to the time of the Annual Convention. It was our aim that each Institute should have one visit from the Supervisors before the Convention.

The early part of July was taken up with preparations for the Convention which was held on July 13th, and 14th. Great interest was taken and eighty-six delegates registered at this time.

The following is a programme of the meetings held :—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th—2 p. m.

Presiding	Miss Carruthers, Supervisor
Opening Chorus	"Institute Ode"
Address of Welcome	Wilfred Boulter, Director Elem. Agri. Education
Reply to Address of Welcome	Miss Nellie Green, Graham's Road
Report of Supervisor	
Paper, "The Duties Of A Delegate"	Mrs. Walter Simpson, Bay View
Branch Reports	
Appointing of Committees	
Registration	

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13th—8 p. m.

Presiding	Mrs. Wm. Ives, Montague
Song Service, "Old Time Favourites"	Conducted by Mrs. Levi Ings
Address, "The Health of the Child"	Miss Amy E. MacMahon, Red Cross Public Health Nurse
Discussion	
Address, "School Needs"	R. H. Rogers, Supt. of Education
"God Save The King"	

THURSDAY, JULY 14th—9.30 a. m.

Presiding	Miss Helen Harper, Assistant Supervisor
Branch Reports	
Address, "The Need Of A Travelling Library for Women's Institutes"	Mrs. W. S. Louson
Report of Committees	
Unfinished Business	
Question Box	

THURSDAY, JULY 14th—2 p. m.

Presiding	Miss Helen McKenna, Assistant Supervisor
Demonstration and Exhibition of Salads	Miss Helen Harper
Address, "What Do We Mean By Education ?"	Miss Carrie Holman
Discussion	
Afternoon Tea at the Experimental Farm	

THURSDAY, JULY 14th—8 p. m.

Presiding	W. J. Reid, B. S. A.
Opening Chorus	"O Canada"
Vocal Solo	Mrs. Wm. Trainor
Address, "What Is Home Economics ?"	Mrs. W. W. Baird, Nappan, N.S.
Community Singing	Led by Miss Earle
"The Handicap"	A Motion Picture Film of the Red Cross Society

The following is a report of the work done by the Women's Institutes for the nine months July 1st, 1920 to March 31st, 1921, and a comparison of this with the work of the previous twelve months.

	This year	Last year
Active Institutes	43.	31
Total Members	800.	600
Total Receipts	$6,200.	$4,600
Expended on Schools	1,500.	850
Expended on Community Improvements	675.	450
Expended on Patriotic Purposes	600.	

Considerable money was raised for War Memorials. This was kept separately so that we have no way of taking accurate account of the amounts.

The remainder of July and August was taken up with Field Work.

Part of September was spent in judging at the School Fairs. From then till December 15th, I visited the different Institutes and organized a number of new clubs, namely, Darnley, Spring Park, Central Bedeque, Priest Pond, Rock Barra, Middleton, Freeland, Lot 11, Fairview, Fredericton, Central Royalty, East Baltic, St. Columbia, Harrington, Cable Head East, Searletown, Kelly's Cross, Cymbria and O'Leary.

This has indeed proved to be the most successful year of the Women's Institutes of Prince Edward Island. The fame of these clubs has spread through the country so that now many districts are requesting that the women of their locality be organixed into Institutes for the good of the Community. Great improvements have been made in many schools. The women, and the men also, are being made to realize that there is room for much work to be accomplished along these lines. Schools have been painted inside and out, new blinds, desks, maps, yard-sticks, measuring apparatus and the like have been bought, and an increased interest is being taken by the parents. Excellent boxes of clothing and toys are being sent to the Orphanages and a great deal of material has been collected for the Hospitals.

We are all looking forward to an even greater work in the new year and shall bend all our efforts to the work "For Home And Country."

Respectfully submitted,

BESSIE CARRUTHERS.

Report of Women's Institutes of Prince Edward Island

From July 1st, 1920 to March 31st, 1921.

MARSHFIELD

This Women's Institute held nine regular meetings and three sepcial meetings, with an average attendance of eleven and a total membership of nineteen. Total receipts for that time were $109.93, Expenditures $27.74. Prizes were given at the School Fair. $56.00 was given to the Orphanage.

CORNWALL—YORK

This Institute had a total membership of 23. Total receipts were $224.97, with an expenditure of $98.21. Ten dollars was spent on prizes for the School Fair and twenty-five dollars was given to the Dispensary.

MALPEQUE

This Institute held nine meetings with an average attendance of twelve and a total membership of twenty-one. $189.57 was raised, $74.30 was paid over to the Hall Company, and school supplies were bought. A Circulating Library has been started by the members. Great interest has been taken by the people in both the School and the Institute. There has been a large increase in membership and many young women have been addd to the Club.

SPRINGFIELD

Regular meetings have been held and eighteen members enrolled. $223.78 has been raised. An organ was bought for the school, also an Honour Roll. Paint for the school was also bought and a map. During the year Miss Holman gave an address to the members on "Social Problems." Delegates attended the Social Service Convention.

NEW LONDON

Six regular meetings have been held with an average attendance of eight and a total membership of twelve. Total receipts $127.95. $13.92 was given in School prizes and $12.00 in School Fair prizes. A sement walk and platform was laid in front of the school at a cost of $33.69. A lamp was bought for the exterior of the church and $40.00 sent to the Orphanage. Further improvements in the Hall are being planned.

HARRINGTON—WINSLOE

$36.38 was raised. Books and periodicals for the members were bought. Two quilts are being made for the Protestant Orphanage. This Institute is to be divided as the district is scattered and the members find it difficult to attend the meetings regularly. Miss Holman visited this Institute during the year.

NORTH RIVER

This Institute raised $103.07. Both schools were cleaned at the expense of the Institute. $36.50 was given to the Red Cross Society. Many new members have been added to this Institute among which is a large number of girls and young women who take a great interest in the work of the club.

STERLING

This Institute had a total membership of twenty members. Total receipts for the nine months were $53.07, and the total expenditure $6.95. The Institute Room was cleaned. A mop and broom were bought for Stanley School and double boilers were bought for Stanley and Bay View Schools. School and Sick Committees made regular visits. Papers from the Department were read and enjoyed.

MAPLE LEAF

This Institute had forty-seven members. The total receipts were $444.58, and the total expenditure $371.76. Ninety dollars was paid to the schools and $55.85 to the British Empire War Relief Fund. It was decided that it would be the better plan to break up this Institute and form two clubs. Now there is one at Sherbrooke with a membership of forty and one at Traveller's Rest with a membership of twenty-eight. Three quilts were sent to the Orphanage as well as other articles.

NORBOROUGH

This Institute raised $113.83 and had a total expenditure of $66.95. Fifty dollars was given to the Orphanages and $7.80 as gifts for the Christmas Tree. Nine meetings were held, with an average attendance of nine members.

MONTAGUE

This Institute held eight meetings with an average attendance of twenty-five members. Total receipts $734.79. Total expenditure $715.85 $97.40 was given to the British Empire War Relief Fund. $311.48 to the reseating one room of the School. $245.42 was given to the Community

Welfare League. $175.00 was given towards repairs on the streets of the town. This has been the most successful term of this Institute both financially and socially. Total membership of thirty.

ALPHA—YORK

Total membership nineteen, with an average attendance of ten. Total receipts $71.00. This amount of money was raised during the year. $30.00 was paid to the Orphanage, $27.34 to the Hall, $13.75 to School improvements. The teacher was made a member of the Institute and presented with a pin. Two copies of the Canadian Home Journal are taken by members. This Institute has now thirty members.

LAKEVIEW

Eight meetings were held during the year with an average attendance of ten. Total receipts for the year were $95.79, with an expenditure of $69.35. $48.00 was spent on the schools and ten dollars given for prizes at the School Fair. Ten dollars was also given to the British Empire War Relief Fund. A picnic was given for the children in August. First Aid Classes were held during the year.

KINGSBOROUGH

Eight meetings were held with an average attendance of eight and a total membership of thirteen. Total receipts $229.63. Total expenditure $52.47. $40.00 was given to the British Empire War Relief Fund and ten dollars for school improvements.

MURRAY RIVER

Total receipts $284.77. Total expenditure $178.76. Total membership, seventeen. Seventy dollars was paid to the British Empire War Relief Fund and $85.00 on repairs to school. This included the painting of the school. A collection of preserves was made from the different homes and sent to the Hospital. Six dollars was given in prizes at the School Fair. Miss Carrie Holman visited this Institute and gave an excellent talk on "Education."

NEW ANNAN

This Institute held eight regular meetings with an average attendance of nine and a total membership of fifteen. The total receipts for the year were $93.59. Paint was bought for the exterior of the school at a cost of $52.49. The work of painting was also paid for by the Institute at a cost of $22.50. Three surgeons' gowns were made for the Prince County Hospital.

GEORGETOWN

Seven regular meetings and two special meetings were held during the nine months, with an average attendance of twenty-one and a total membership of forty for the year. Total receipts for the year $306.66. Twenty-five dollars was contributed toward the painting and kalsomining of the primary room of the school. New blinds were bought, also zinc for under the stove. The blackboard was repainted, the room, desks and windows thoroughly cleaned. A circulating library was started by each member contributing one book. A new cooking stove was bought for the Hall.

RED POINT

Nine meetings were held, with a total membership of fourteen. Total receipts for the year $122.21. Lunch was served at the School Fair. A concert was given at which $76.55 was made. A gate was made and placed at the entrance of the Schol grounds. Three chairs were bought for the school and a pump was installed at the cost of $42.00. The hot school lunch has been installed in this district and is proving a great success. The Institute supplied dishes, towels, etc., some of the dishes being contributed by the members. A cupboard has been put in to hold these supplies. Blinds were mended and the desks repaired.

MISCOUCHE

Total membership twenty-five. The total receipts were $149.45. Socials and entertainments were held and $118.28 was raised. $50 was paid towards the Memorial Window and $23 towards a Christmas Tree for the children. A street lamp was placed at the railway crossing.

ROCKY POINT

Nine meetings were held with an average attendance of thirteen There is a total membership of 15 although only 10 are resident. In August last the School was cleaned. the walls tinted and the woodwork painted. Three new blinds were bought. $5.00 was given to each of the Hospitals. Articles were made and sold among the women. Total receipts $79.06. Expenditure $59.65.

MacDONALD—BUNBURY

Eight regular and two special meetinge were held. The membership increased from 12 to 31. The new plan of holding meetings at night seems most popular. Excellent work has been done by the Social and Programme Committees. Some work has been done for the schools and prizes were given to the children at Christmas. $25.00 was paid towards the insurance of MacDonald Consolidated School, which building, including the piano is free to the use of the Institute for the holding of entertainments and socials. Work has been taken up for the Protestant Orphanage. Nine dresses and eight pairs of stockings were sent in. $120 was collected for the British Empire War Relief Fund. A MacGill Library was made use of. An autograph quilt is being made.

MT. CARMEL

Six regular meetings have been held with an average attendance of twelve, and a total membership of twenty-six. $58.34 was raised. $25 was sent to the Orphanage. T he schools have been kept clean.

EAST POINT

Six meetings were held with an average attendance of eight and a total membership of 13. Total receipts $133.19. $10 was spent for the School Fair and $30.50 on School improvements, including a map and blackboard. Through the efforts of the Institute a teacher for the district was obtained.

LOT 16

Eight meetings were held with an average attendance of 14. Total membership, 26. The Institute is working for the improvement of Lot 16 Hall. Total receipts for the year $178.20. $25 was given to the British Empire War Relief Fund. $12 was spent on repairs to the Hall.

LINKLETTER

Eight meetings were held with an average attendance of 15 and a total membership of 24. Total receipts $260.08. $132 was spent on the improvement of the cemetery and $50 was sent to the Orphanage. A drinking fountain was placed in the school. The meetings were well attended and much interest taken in the work. A committee visited the school frequently and reported from time to time the things needed.

MURAY HARBOUR—QUEEN MARY'S

Eight meetings were held with an average attendance of 12, and a total membership of 25. Total receipts $183.66. A bazaar was held at which $72 was made, also a concert at which $75 was realized. $140 was spent on repairs to the Hall. An Institute member has been put on the School Board.

ST. NICHOLAS

Seven regular and two special meetings were held with an average attendance of 18 and a total membership of 29. Total receipts $310.73. $30 was contributed from the trustees of the school. From pins, socials, dances and a concert $258.52 was raised. $50 was given towards a Memorial Window and $247 was spent on beaver board for the school. Both rooms were renovated. Eleven pairs of stockings and fifteen pairs of mitts were knit and sent to the St. Vincent's Orphanage. Sewing was done for some poor in the district. The inside of the school is to be painted in the summer.

SOURIS WEST

Five regular meetings were held and eight members enrolled for the year. Total receipts $29.34. A map and window shades were bought for the school.

ELMIRA

Five regular meetings have been held with an average attendance of 12 and a total membership of 7. Total receipts, $115.71. A map was bought for the school and prizes were given at the School Fair. $10 was given to the Red Cross. Members from the Institute are taking up First Aid classes. This Institute won the prize for the best programme sent into the Women's Institute Branch.

NEW PERTH

This Institute was organized on September 22, 1920, but already has done excellent work. Five meetings were held with an average attendance of 17 and a total membership of 18. $106.09 was raised, partly by the holding of a Bean Social and Christmas Concert. A teacher's desk was bought at a cost of $14.50, also an air cushion for an invalid and paint for the school. The work of painting the school will be done during the summer. The hot school lunch has been started and is proving a great success. The members are most enthusiastic and are planning on a great deal of work to be taken up.

CARDIGAN

This Institute was organized on September 24th, 1920. Six meetings have been held with an average attendance of 17, and a total membership of 22. Each month a programme committee is appointed, also a committee to visit the sick. A school committee is also elected and a report of school conditions given at each meeting. Since organizing, over $200 has been raised by means of a Bean Supper and Concert. A donation was made to the British Empire War Relief Fund.

ROSENEATH

This Institute was organized on November 9th, 1920. Six regular meetings were held with a total membership of 12. Total receipts $54.65. The money is being saved to put a new floor in the school. The members of this Institute are most enthusiastic and good work is expected of them.

CAVENDISH AND RUSTICO

The Avonlea Institute was organized on Nov. 10th, 1920. Six meetings have been held with an average attendance of 24 and a total membership of 29. The club has taken up the work of school improvement in both districts. In North Rustico the women have supplied the school with new maps, shades, etc., and are raising funds to have the school grounds fenced. The Cavendish School has been thoroughly cleaned and a new receptacle for drinking water provided. Money has been given for prizes in both schools at the close of the year. This Institute has been working only a few months but great things areb eing planned for the coming year.

HUNTER RIVER

Trus Blue Institute was organized on November 12th, 1920. Five meetings have been held with an average attendance of 8 and a total membership of nine. Visits have been made regularly to the school and a committee to call on the sick has been appointed each month. It has been decided to place a pump in the school as soon as the required funds have been raised. $5.00 was subscribed to the Soldiers' Memorial. It was decided to sell ice cream and cake every Saturday night through the summer. Several members subscribed to the Canadian Home Journal. $22.26 was made by the holding of a Measuring Social. Total receipts $32.95.

CHERRY GROVE

Glenmere Institute was organized on December 16th, 1920. Regular meetings have been held and great interest has been taken in the work. Twenty-four members were enrolled. $25.10 was raised in the three months. The hot school lunch was established in the school and is proving a great success. A cupboard to hold the supplies was built at the expense of the Institute.

GRAHAM'S ROAD

Success Institute held nine regular and two special meetings. The average attendance was 15. $143.00 was raised by this Institute at a bazaar and Chicken Supper. Much work was done for the school. $107 was spent for school equipment and repairs, $12 for prizes at the School Fair and $10 at Christmas. $10 was donated to the Protestant Orphanage and $25 given to B. E. W. R. F., $15 to the P. E. I. Hospital and $15 to the Prince County Hospital. The total receipts were $212.50. This Institute has started a Circulating Library, each member donating one book.

SEA VIEW

This Institute held nine regular meetings and had an average attendance of 12 members. Total receipts for the year were $241.95. $51 was given to the Mt. Herbert Orphanage, also mittens and stockings were sent. The school room was painted and new window shades supplied.

SPRINGTON—STANCHEL

Regular meetings were held. A quilt was made by the members and sent to the Protestant Orphanage. It was decided that it would be best to form one Institute in each of these districts as the disances were too great for some of the members to attend regularly.

NEW INSTITUTES

Sherbrooke	Reorganized	March 17, 1921
Victoria	Organized	March 16, 1921
South Lake	”	March 24, 1921
Darnley	Reorganized	May 12, 1921
Spring Park	Organized	July 1, 1921
Central Bedeque	”	July 8, 1921
Priest Pond	”	August 24, 1921
Rock Barra	”	August 25, 1921
Middleton	”	September 7, 1921
Freeland, Lot 11	”	September 9, 1921
Fairview	”	September 12, 1921
Fredericton	”	September 20, 1921
Central Royalty	”	October 28, 1921
East Baltic	”	November 10, 1921
St. Columba	”	November 11, 1921
Harrington	”	November 14, 1921
Cable Head East	”	November 21, 1921
Searletown	”	November 25, 1921
Kelly's Cross	”	December 2, 1921
Cymbria	”	November 9, 1921
O'Leary	”	December 27, 1921

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, JULY 1, 1920--MARCH 30, 1921

INSTITUTE	RECEIPTS					EXPENDITURE										
	Cash on Hand	Fees	Grants	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Expenses of Meetings	Postage, Stationery, Telephone	Printing and Advertising	Lectures' Expenses	Books and Periodicals	Schools	Patriotic	Community Improvement	Miscellaneous	Total Expenditure	Balance
Marshfield	$ 30.32	$ 1.75	$ 5.00	$ 69.86	$ 109.93	$ 2.00	$ .78	$ 4.96	$	$	$ 3.50	$	$	$ 16.50	$ 27.74	$ 82.19
Cornwall-York	91.86	5.75	5.00	122.36	224.97			3.00			10.00			85.21	98.21	126.76
Malpeque	55.78	5.25	5.00	123.54	189.57		.42	1.16		2.00	1.73		78.93	6.85	91.09	95.18
Springfield	191.80	4.50	5.00	22.48	223.78		.46				71.65	15.50		6.30	93.91	129.87
New London	63.95	3.00	5.00	56.00	127.95	2.50	.12	1.27			25.92		5.00	93.14	127.95	
Alexandra	26.43	1.50	5.00	3.45	36.38		.35			7.00				3.00	10.35	26.03
North River	14.22	2.00	5.00	81.85	103.07						24.65	36.50		6.75	67.90	35.17
Sterling	33.59	5.00		14.48	53.07						3.45			3.50	6.95	46.12
Traveller's Rest	79.95	11.75	5.00	347.88	444.58	5.00	.10	.75		4.07	90.00	55.85	21.86	194.13	371.76	72.82
Norboro	27.83	2.75	5.00	78.25	113.83	.18	.30				11.07	50.00		5.40	66.95	46.88
Montague	310.93	7.50	5.00	411.36	731.79	8.00	1.24	10.41			311.48	97.40	245.22	42.10	715.85	18.94
York	73.06	5.00	5.00	61.09	144.15		.35	.54		2.00	13.75		27.31	32.00	75.98	68.17
Lake View	80.66	5.00	5.00	5.03	95.69		1.26				58.09	10.00			69.35	26.34
Kingsboro	162.43	3.25	5.00	54.95	229.63		.37				7.10	40.00		5.00	52.47	117.16
Murray River	38.71	4.25	5.00	236.80	284.77		.25		3.75		89.00	80.00		5.76	178.76	106.01
New Annan	64.29	3.75	5.00	20.55	93.59		.83				74.99				75.82	17.77
Grahams Road	35.41	5.75	5.00	166.34	212.59	1.50	.28				129.05	25.00		56.67	212.50	
Georgetown	87.35	10.00	5.00	204.31	306.66		.53	1.79		8.00	39.49		14.05	169.55	233.41	73.25
Red Point	19.57	3.50	5.00	91.14	122.21	2.50	.77				57.80			2.72	63.79	58.42
Miscouche	33.55	6.25	5.00	104.65	149.45	17.08	1.27	2.48		3.00	23.45	50.00		21.00	118.28	31.17
Souris West	21.34	2.00	5.00	1.00	29.34		.70			1.56	8.45				10.71	18.63
Ringwood	18.31	3.75	5.00	52.00	79.06	2.05		2.15			41.85			13.60	59.65	19.41
Macdonald	33.22	6.25	5.00	99.00	143.47	25.00		3.72		4.00	34.00			22.85	89.57	53.90
Mt. Carmel	46.59	5.25	5.00	1.50	58.34		.50							25.00	25.50	32.84
Elmira	38.73	1.75	5.00	70.23	115.71	.70					25.20	10.00			35.48	80.23
East Point	110.45	3.25	5.00	14.40	133.19	.70					41.25			79.00	120.95	12.24
Lot 16	14.27	6.00	5.00	162.93	178.20	8.95	.50	.70				25.00		12.93	48.08	130.12
Sea View	127.55	5.50	5.00	103.90	241.95	21.50	.56	2.00		.60	9.00			51.00	84.66	157.29
Linkletter	132.12	6.00	5.00	116.96	260.08		.29	.84			9.68		132.12	65.98	208.91	51.17
Murray Harbor	.10	6.25	5.00	172.31	183.66	1.20	.50		2.50				140.35	11.89	156.36	27.30
St. Nicholas	10.96	7.25	5.00	288.52	311.73	1.36	.42	1.20			247.79	50.00			300.77	10.96
New Perth		4.50		101.59	106.09	4.55	1.30	5.02		.62	36.60			2.00	50.09	56.00
Cardigan		5.50		30.00	35.50	5.00	.38			.50		5.00		4.50	15.38	20.12
Roseneath		3.00		51.65	54.65		.45								.45	54.20
Cavendish		7.25		11.76	19.01											19.01
Hunter River		2.25		30.70	32.95		.60			2.00		5.00		5.10	12.70	20.25
Cherry Grove		6.00		19.10	25.10		.91				4.41			2.00	7.32	17.78
	$717.42	$181.25	$150.00	$3606.92	$6007.60	$109.77	$16.79	$41.99	$5.25	$35.35	$1507.40	$555.25	$664.87	$1071.43	$3988.60	

Prize winners in the Tryon and Crapaud Dairy Companies heifer competition at Tryon School Fair.

Prize winners in the calf exhibit at Tryon School Fair. Fed and cared for by the boys and girls exhibiting.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

No.	INSTITUTE	SCHOOL DISTRICT	PRESIDENT	ADDRESS
1	Marshfield	Marshfield	Mrs. C. Mill	Marshfield
2	Cornwall-York	Cornwall, York Point	Mrs. D. W. White	York Point
3	Malpeque	Malpeque, Hamilton	Mrs. George Bearisto	Malpeque
4	Springfield	Springfield	Mrs. Ernest Haslam	Springfield
5	New London	Campbellton, New London, Clifton	Miss M. Stevonson	New London
6	Winsloe	Winsloe	Mrs. Geo. Auld	Winsloe
7	North River	E. Wiltshire, Warren G.	Mrs. John McKinnon	North River
8	"Sterling"	Stanley Br.. Hope River	Mrs. Walter Simpson	Bay View
9	"Maple Leaf"	Traveller's Rest	Mrs. Harry Walker	S'Side, R. R. 2
10	Norboro	Norboro	Mrs. Robert Bowness	Kensington R.R.4
11	Montague	Montague	Mrs. Wm. Ives	Montague
12	"Alpha"	York	Mrs. Bert Brown	York
13	Lakeview	North Lake, Lakeville	Mrs. S. J. Rose	East Baltic P. O.
14	Kingsboro	Kingsboro	Mrs, Stan. Robertson	East Baltic R. R.
15	"Ray of Hope"	Murray River, Gladstone, Dover	Mrs. Lester Brehaut	Murray River
16	New Annan	New Annan	Mrs. N. J. McNeill	N. Annan, R.R. 2
17	"Success"	Graham's Road	Miss Nellie Green	Emerald, R.R. 3
18	Georgetown	Georgetown	Mrs. J. W McPhee	Georgetown
19	Red Point	Red Point	Mrs. Edson Rose	East Baltic R. R.
20	Miscouche	Miscouche	Mrs. Jas Carver	Miscouche
21	Souris West	Souris West	Mrs. H. J. McDonald	Souris West
22	Rocky Point	Rocky Point	Mrs. Wm. Mutch	Rocky Point
23	"MacDonald"	Mt. Herbert, Mermaid, Bunbury	Mrs. J. W Jones Mrs. Wm. McCallum	Bunbury Bunbury
24	Mt. Carmel	Mt. Carmel, St. Raphael, Cape Egmont	Mrs. Stanlius Gallant	St. Raphael
25	Elmira	Elmira	Miss Stella Harris	Elmira
26	East Point	East Point	Mrs. John J McDonald	East Point
27	Lot 16	S. West, Central, Lot 16	Mrs. W. L. Cotton	Central, Lot 16
28	Sea View	Sea View	Mrs. Wm. Adams	Sea View
29	Linkletter	Linkletter	Mrs. Archie Linkletter	S'Side. R. R. 1
30	"Queen Mary's"	Murray Harbour	Mrs. A. S. Prowse	Murray Harbour
31	St. Nicholas	St. Nicholas	Mrs. Amable Gaudet	St. Nicholas
32	New Perth	New Perth	Mrs. Russel McLaren	New Perth
33	Cardigan	Cardigan	Mrs. John A. McDonald	Cardigan
34	Roseneath	Roseneath	Mrs. Roy Bulpitt	Roseneath
35	"Avonlea"	Cavendish, N. Rustico	Mrs. Jeremiah Simpson	Bayview, R.R. 1
36	"True Blue"	Hunter River	Mrs. M. Cutlige	Hunter River
37	"Glenmere"	Granville, Cherry Gr.	Miss Ellie Keays	Souris East
38	Stanchel	Stanchel	Mrs. J. R. White	Stanchel

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

SECRETARY	ADDRESS	When Organized	Day of Meeting
Mrs. Herbert Dennis	Marshfield	April 11, 1913	1st Thursday
Miss Alberta McKinley	York Point	April 7, 1913	1st Monday
Miss Janie McNutt	Malpeque	April 14, 1913	2nd Thursday
Miss Maude Haslam	Emerald, R. R.	April 26, 1913	3rd Friday
Mrs. W. R. MacKay	Stanley Bridge	June 8, 1913	2nd Tuesday
Miss Mamie Hughes	Winsloe Road	July 5, 1913	4th Wedesday
Mrs. B. C. Webster	North River	July 9, 1915	2nd Wednesday
Mrs. John MacGuigan	Bradalbane, R. R. 2	July 19, 1913	3rd Thursday
Miss E. Marchbank	Summerside, R. R. 2	July 25, 1913	3rd Thursday
Miss Helen Stewart	Kensington. R. R. 4	July 20, 1913	1st Tuesday
Mrs. Lester Mellish	Montague	May 13, 1914	1st Tuesday
Mrs. Willard West	York	July 14, 1914	3rd Wednesday
Mis Mildred Rose	East Baltic P. O.	July 22, 1914	1st Wednesday
Mrs. Merrill Stewart	East Baltic R. R.	Oct. 8, 1914	1st Tuesday
Mrs. Matthew MacLeod	Murray River	Oct. 13, 1914	1st Monday
Miss Louise Moase	New Annan, R. R. No. 2	April 29, 1915	3rd Friday
Miss Hazel Harding	Emerald, R. R. No. 3	Dec. 4, 1914	3rd Tuesday
Mrs. W. W. McLaren	Georgetown	June 14, 1915	1st Thursday
Mrs. Alton Robertson	East Baltic R. R.	June 8, 1916	1st Monday
Miss Rosie Gaudet	Miscouche	June 8, 1915	1st Wednesday
Miss Alice Kickham	Souris West	July 9, 1915	1st Thursday
Miss Blanche McIsaac	Rocky Point	July 14, 1915	4th Thursday
Miss B. Bovyer	Bunbury		
Mrs. Col. Wood	Bunbury	June 23. 1916	1st Tuesday
Mrs. Arthur Gallant	Mt. Carmel	Sept. 22, 1916	1st Tuesday
Miss J. Campbell	Elmira	Jan. 4, 1917	1st Friday
Miss Magraret Beaton	East Point	July 6, 1917	1st Thursday
Miss Gretha Yeo	South-West, Lot 16	Aug. 28, 1917	3rd Tuesday
Mrs. John Pickering	Sea View	Sept. 13, 1917	2nd Wednesday
Mrs. C. E. Clark	S'Side, R. R. No. 1	April 4, 1918	1st Thursday
Mrs. F. W. Lelacheur	Murray Harbour	Nov. 19, 1919	2nd Tuesday
Mrs. Calixe Poirier	St. Nicholas	June 4, 1920	1st Wednesday
Miss Mary Cain	New Perth	Sept. 22, 1920	1st Wednesday
Mrs. E. MacKenzie	Cardigan	Sept. 24, 1920	2nd Wednesday
Miss Ellie Donahue	Roseneath	Nov. 9, 1920	2nd Tuesday
Miss Mabel Woolner	North Rustico	Nov. 12, 1920	3rd Wednesday
Mrs. Everett Wedlock	Hunter River	Nov. 12, 1920	2nd Friday
Miss Anna Leslie	Souris East	Dec. 16, 1920	4th Monday
Mrs. Marion Matheson	Bradalbane. R. R. 4	Dec. 17, 1920	1st Wednesday

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

No.	INSTITUTE	SCHOOL DISTRICT	PRESIDENT	ADDRESS
39	Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	Mrs. Brewer Linkletter	S'Side, R. R. 2
40	Victoria	Victoria	Mrs. Donald Murchison	Victoria
41	South Lake	South Lake	Mrs. Louis MacDonald	Elmira, R.R. 1
42	Darnley	Darnley	Mrs. R. F. MacNutt	Darnley
43	Spring Park	Spring Park	Mrs. W. H. Long	Elm Ave Ch'town
44	Central Bedeque	Central Bedeque	Mrs. John Frizzell	Central Bedeque
45	Priest Pond	Priest Pd, Campbell's C.	Mrs. D. J. Campbell	Campbell's Cove
46	Rock Barra	Rock Barra	Miss Mary MacCormick	Rock Barra
47	Middleton	Middleton	Mrs. Clifford Wright	Kinkora, R. R.
48	Freeland, Lot 11	Freeland, Lot 11	Mrs. Wm. McKay	Conway
49	Fairview	Fairview	Mrs. Ernest Currie	Fairview
50	Fredericton	Fredericton	Mrs. W. G. Finney	Fredericton
51	Central Royalty	Central Royalty	Mrs. Hammond Harper	Ch'town, R.R. 6
52	East Baltic	East Baltic	Mrs. John Ellsworth	East Baltic
53	St. Columba	St. Columba	Mrs. Paul McEachern	Campbell's Cove
54	Harrington	Harrington	Miss Rebecca Stewart	Harrington
55	Cable Head E.	Cable Head East	Mrs. A. O'Hanley	Cable Head East
56	"Willing Workers	Searletown	Mrs. Hugh McLean	Albany, R. R. 2
57	Kelly's Cross	Kelly's Cross	Mrs. Jas. E. McQuaid	Kelly's Cross
58	"Cymbria"	Wheatley R., S. Rustico	Mrs. Wm. Nunn	Hunter Rv. R.R. 3
59	O'Leary	O'Leary	Mrs. W. E. Turner	O'Leary

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES—(*Continued*)

SECRETARY	ADDRESS	When Organized	Day of Meeting
Mrs. N. M. Woodside	S'Side, R. R. No. 2	March 17, 1921	3rd Tuesday
Mrs. K. C. Holm	Victoria	March 16, 1921	3rd Wednesday
Miss Edna MacDonald	Elmira, R. R. No. 1	Nov. 24, 1921	4th Tuesday
Mrs. W. H. Crozier	Darnley	May 12. 1921	4th Thursday
Miss Minnie Dunsford	204 Gt. Geo. Street	July 1, 1921	4th Thursday
Mrs. Willard Green	Central Bedeque	July 8, 1921	1st Monday
Miss P. Campbell	Campbell's Cove	Aug. 24, 1921	3rd Wednesday
Miss Florinda McInnis	Rock Barra	Aug. 25, 1921	3rd Thursday
Miss Blanche Roberts	Central Bedeque R. R.	Sept. 6, 1921	1st Tuesday
Mis Katie O'Holloran	Conway	Sept. 9, 1921	1st Tuesday
Miss Madeline McIsaac	Fairview	Sept. 12, 1921	3rd Wednesday
Miss Stella Weeks	Fredericton	Sept. 20, 1921	3rd Wednesday
Miss Myrtle Ross	Ch'Town, R. R. 6	Oct. 28, 1921	1st Thursday
Miss Hazel Stewart	East Baltic R. R.	Nov. 10, 1921	3rd Tuesday
Mrs. Howard Campbell	Campbell's Cove	Nov. 11, 1921	3rd Friday
Miss Mason	Harrington	Nov. 14, 1921	4th Monday
Miss Maude Hughes	Cable Head East	Nov. 21, 1921	4th Tuesday
Mrs. Percy Allen	Albany, R. R. 2	Nov. 25, 1921	1st Wednesday
Mrs. Frank Roach	Kelly's Cross	Dec. 2, 1921	1st Wednesday
Miss Pearle Mutch	Hunter River, R. R. 3	Dec. 9, 1921	2nd Wednesday
Mrs. A. J. Matheson	O'Leary	Dec. 27, 1921	1st Monday

FARMERS' INSTITUTES, P. E. ISLAND, IN ACTIVE OPERATION 1921

No.	Name of Institute	Secretary	Address	President	Address	Membership
1	Bloomfield	James A. McDonald	Bloomfield, R. R.	Dan McDonald	Bloomfield	100
2	Cable Head East	Hugh McKinnon	St. Peter's Bay	Ronald J. McDonald	St. Peter's Bay	25
3	Cardigan	George Wilson	Cardigan Head	Roy W. Bulpitt	Cardigan	93
4	Cornwall	Fred H. MacLaren	North River	D. H. Murchison	North River	42
5	Cascumpec	J. B. Thomas	Cascumpec	J. H. Bryan	Cascumpec	31
6	Central. Lot 16	W. H. McGregor	Central, Lot 16	Fulton Simpson	Belmont	51
7	Central, Port Hill	Angus McLennan	Port Hill	H. T. McKendrick	Northam R. R.	31
8	Clyde River	Samuel Newson	Kingston	Nicholas Colwill	Kingston	51
9	Coleman	R. C. McNaught	Coleman	Albert McWilliams	Coleman	34
10	Dunk River	D. M. Bernard	Freetown	J. B. Gardiner	Freetown	33
11	East Point	C. C. Dingwell	Elmira R. R.	J. J. Campbell	Elmira R. R.	46
12	Elmsdale	Wm. A. McArthur	Alberton	A. D. O'Brien	Elmsdale	50
13	Fredericton	Walter McKenzie	Bradalbane R. R.	Bertram Haslam	Emerald R. R.	32
14	Glenwood	Bertram McLellan	O'Leary R. R. 2	David Stewart	O'Leary R. R. 2	63
15	Hope River	J. Austin Hogan	Hunter River R. R. 1	Clarence H. Reid	Bradalbane, R. R. 2	61
16	King George	C. L. Sencabaugh	Muray River	Robt. Whiteway	Dover	34
17	Launching	George McPherson	Launching Place	Daniel G. McCormack	Launching Place	30
18	Long Creek	Wm. S. McNeill	Fairview	Wellington Murphy	South Shore	45
19	Lots 1 and 2	Francis Hughes	Tignish	James McInnis	Tignish	142
20	Lot 46	F. S. Robertson	East Baltic R. R.	J. C. Campbell	Red Point	
21	Lots 49 and 50	W. C. Smith	Millview	C. J. McKenzie	Millview	30
22	Lord Selkirk	M. J. Stewart	Caledonia	Geo. A. McLean	Caledonia	31
23	Maple Leaf	Wm. Cain	Summerville	Albert Curran	Summerville	42

24	Miscouche	Arsene Gallant	Miscouche	Prosper P. DesRoches	Miscouche	31
25	Mount Joy	Ramsay Auld	West Covehead	James McLauchlin	Stanhope	49
26	Milo	Harry McNevin	Coleman R. R. 1	John McLeod	Coleman	42
27	Marshfield	A. A. McBeath	Marshfield	W. H. Godfrey	Marshfield	70
28	Mt. Carmel	Joseph V. Arsenault	Mt. Carmel	Narcis J. Gallant	Mt. Carmel	61
29	Morell	E. W. Webster	Marie			
30	Murray Harbour	H. L. Machon	Murray Harbour	David Brooks	Abney	
31	New London North	Wm. E. Johnstone	Long River	Robert McLeod	New London	31
32	Onward	Gordon Ross	Georgetown	Douglas M. Gordon	Georgetown	
33	Orwell	James E. McDonald	Orwell Cove	F. E. Rooney	Orwell Cove	30
34	Progressive	Percy Adams	Ellerslie R. R.	A. A. Moore	Northam R. R.	43
35	Red House	W. H. Underhay	Bay Fortune	Geo. P. Clappe	Bay Fortune	31
36	Rollo Bay	Peter D. Peters	Rollo Bay	John McKinnon	Bear River	60
37	St. Teresa	James Trainor	St. Teresa West	George Myers	Peake's Station	
38	Springfield	John A. Beaton	O'Leary R. R. 1	Daniel Currie	O'Leary R. R. 1	
39	Souris East	Peter A. McIsaac	Souris R. R. 3	Wm. J. Whelan	Souris River	40
40	St. Patrick	Geo. P. Praught	Wellington R. R.	G. D. McLellan	Richmond R. R.	38
41	Success	Martin Griffin	O'Leary	Alfred Moreshead	O'Leary	144
42	Tracadie Cross	A. James McDonald	Tracadie Cross	John J. Lacey	Tracadie Cross	32
43	Union	C. M. Arsenault	Abram's Village	N. O. Gallant	St. Chrysostome	109
44	West Devon	Otis McNeill	West Devon	W. R. McNeill	West Devon	30

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS REPORTED BY INSTITUTES

INSTITUTES	RECEIPTS						EXENDITURE						
	Cash on hand per last report	Membership Fees	Grants	Sale of Stock	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Officers' Salaries	Printing and Advertising	Purchase of Stock	Care and keep of Stock	Miscellaneous	Total Expenditure	Balance
Bloomfield	$ 59.50	$ 56.00	$ 93.33	$ 28.00	$	$ 236.83	$10.00	$ 13.67	$ 78.00	$	$ 43.31	$ 144.98	$91.85
Clyde River	39.84	50.00	77.00	50.00	100.00	316.84			111.30	25.00	142.70	279.00	37.84
Cornwall		66.50	74.00		17.00	157.50		.96	155.00		.84	156.80	.70
Cardigan	2.59	53.50	45.00		37.16	138.25	15.00	15.38			127.90	158.28	-20.03
Coleman	34.15	56.00	70.00			160.15	5.00	2.00	128.00	2.00	4.00	141.00	19.15
Central Port Hill	120.52	15.50	50.84		94.00	280.36	5.00		90.00	148.00	9.75	252.75	27.61
Cable Head East	118.32	12.50		30.00	40.00	200.82			150.00	30.00	15.50	195.50	5.32
Dunk River	50.58	15.00	50.00		1.19	116.77			30.00		28.25	58.25	58.52
Elmsdale	158.39	86.00	26.67		4.45	275.51	25.00	9.85			67.52	102.37	173.14
East Point	224.58	23.00	58.67		989.59	1,295.84	10.00		100.00		1,041.45	1,151.45	144.39
Fredericton		16.00	20.65			36.65	10.00			9.70	19.37	39.07	-2.32
Glenwood	87.82	32.50	30.00		9.00	159.32	19.50	1.88	35.00		5.95	62.33	96.99
Hope River	75.36	38.00	30.34		893.09	1,036.79	5.00	.50	30.00	2.93	899.84	938.27	98.52
King George	17.28	25.50	76.67	70.50	.85	190.80	22.40		125.00		20.53	167.93	22.87
Lots 1 and 2	96.71	71.00	45.00		54.18	266.89	20.00		85.00		26.96	131.96	134.93
Lord Selkirk	31.84	46.50	50.33			128.67	10.00	2.17	55.00		6.00	73.17	55.50
Launching	47.94	15.00	20.00			82.94	10.00				1.06	11.06	71.88
Long Creek	18.40	106.00	75.00			199.40		1.68	175.00		2.50	179.18	20.22
Milo		74.00	72.00			146.00			110.00		4.25	114.25	31.75
Murray Harbor	23.94	20.80				44.74	17.35				16.68	34.03	10.71
Marshfield	22.05	42.60	33.34		12.75	110.74		5.18			86.13	91.31	19.43
Mt. Joy		24.50	76.34			100.84		1.88	50.00		22.06	73.94	26.90

Mt. Carmel	65.04	16.75	80.33		176.00	338.12	5.00		305.00	240.00	.30	550.30	–212.18
Maple Leaf	50.64	24.00	24.00	16.00		114.64	20.00				7.79	27.79	86.85
Miscouche	1.10	16.50	20.34		54.00	92.04			35.90		2.25	38.15	53.89
New London North	31.33	13.00			102.00	146.33			45.00	100.00	3.75	148.75	–2.42
Orwell	76.67	15.00	20.00		206.00	317.67			150.00		148.50	298.50	19.17
Progressive	74.53	21.50	53.34		58.00	207.37		9.03	160.00		13.73	182.76	24.61
Red House	38.14	15.50			811.09	864.73	10.00				827.09	837.09	27.64
Rollo Bay	133.84	19.00	46.33		66.25	265.42	15.00	2.00	86.00		8.35	111.35	154.07
St. Patrick	36.24	9.50	84.33		328.48	458.55	5.00			329.50	8.25	342.75	115.80
Souris East	191.62	20.00	26.67		375.00	613.29	5.00	3.00	126.00	10.00	383.33	527.33	85.96
Springfield	83.85	20.50	20.50			124.85		1.00	125.00		11.25	137.25	–12.40
Tracadie Cross	31.85	16.00	20.66		1,361.73	1,430.24	40.00				1,389.98	1,429.98	.26
Union	5.45	63.00	95.00		14.50	177.95	12.00				143.39	155.39	22.56
West Devon	1.82	39.25	50.00			91.07				58.30	.48	58.78	32.29

Exhibitions

Exhibitions and Live Stock Shows have long been recognized as the best means of improving the quality and raising the standard of Agricultural products. No other form of encouragement can compare wtih the stimulating effect of the competition encountered in the ring, when men raising the same breed and class of animals meet in open competition and have their stock graded by a recognized authority of that particular breed, where the weakness or undesirable characteristics of even the best animals in the ring may be noted by comparison, and many animals considered almost invincible by their owners, and undoubtedly "good animals at home" are outclassed at the Show. This is the best kind of experience to encourage any ambitions breeder to secure something better, something that can win in good company.

There is no artificial display in the Agricultural end of an exhibitio. Each award is made with the object of commending the animal or product that will meet the market demands and for which the best prices are paid. The keener the competition becomes the better the class of male animals that will be available for sale and distribution throughout the country. The main purpose of an Exhibition or Live Stock Show is to encourage the highest class of stock breeding, to bring the breeder and buyer together, and to put each in the best possible position to do business. We cannot fully estimate the value to an agricultural country of a good Live Stock Show, as we invariably find the annual showman will have the best class of young surplus stock to offer. He knows he cannot win unless he continually strives to produce a still better class of animals, he will take more pains and go to greater expense than his brother breeder who remains at home. The money spent by any province for this purpose goes to a worthy class of people who are doing splendid and very often unappreciated service to the state. We would never have the present day high class type of heavy draft horse, the modern thick fleshed economical producing beef animal, nor the phenomenal high producing dairy cow if it were not for the painstaking and persistent efforts of the men who have in past years bred, raised and exhibited at our different Exhibitions and Live Stock Shows. The class of all commercial animals has been raised and brought to their present standard principally through the efforts of these men and the encouragement given them by those who promoted and conducted live stock exhibitions. This is why countries that have advanced furtherest in lives tock production have been those who held the largest number of shows of this character, notably Great Britain, where most of the best live stock throughout the world has been bred and raised, and where the show circuit continues almost the entire year.

We have in Ontario, our banner live stock Province, one of the greatest live stock shows on the continent. The Canadian National has done more to raise the standard of the live stock in Ontario than any other or all other lines of encouragement. The County show fills a place in which the beginner may compete with others in his class and eventually be enabled to take part in the larger exhibitions where he meets more experienced breeders, but shows of this character can never take the place of the Provincial or Inter Provincial Exhibitions that bring the best and most successful breeders in competition. The visitor or farmer who may be raising commercial stock of this grade learns valuable lessons even though he may never compete, and we invariably find the ring side crowded with those who are in some measure breeding and raising either pure breds or grades of the breed being judged.

Records have been preserved of Competitions in live stock and field products being held in Prince Edward Island as far back as 1850 and show continued improvement from that down to the present time particularly in the community and vicinity of men who have been persistent breeders and exhibitors for several years. The class of commercial animals in these communities will be of much higher grade and greater value than in districts that have no such privileges.

The Grants to our Provincial and County Exhibitions were materially increased in the years 1920 and 1921 and the Prize List at our interprovincial Show at Charlottetown extend on a sliding scale to fourth and fifth prizes, according to the number of entries shown. Messrs Prowse Bros., Ltd., and the firm of Moore & McLeod Ltd., each presented a Silver Shield for the largest and best display of dairy and beef cattle. The presentation was made during the parade before the Grand Stand. These additional attractions brought out the best Show of dairy and beef cattle ever seen at Charlottetown, including some of the finest Ontario and Maritime herds on the circuit. Judge R. R. Ness, a noted importer and breeder of Ayrshires said : "Outside the Exhibition at Quebec City this is the largest exhibit of Ayrshires in Canada and surpasses in both numbers and quality what was shown in Toronto. The exhibit as a whole is an excellent one, and I notice a wonderful improvement since my last visit. The parade of live stock is one the equal of which few exhibitions can boast."

These improvements are sufficient justification for the paying of increased Grants to the seven different Live Stock Shows, supported by this Department.

EXHIBITION STATEMENT, 1921

NAME AND DATE	EXPENDITURE						RECEIPTS		
	Number of Entries	Amount offered in Prizes	Amount paid in Prizes Live Stock	Amount paid in other Exhibits	Total amount paid in Prizes	Other Expenditures	Government Grant	Entrance and Grand Stand Fees	Other Receipts
Inter-Prov. Exhibition, Sept. 27th to Oct. 1st	4,591	11,998.00	6,901.29	1,338.20	8,239.49	21,707.75	7,343.24	12,020.75	9,688.00
Prince County Exh., Oct. 4th and 5th	1,649	2,435.50	1,463.25	618.25	2,081.50	1,326.00	2,000.00	1,427.41	
Georgetown Exh., Sept. 21st	1,043	1,713.75	937.50	342.75	1,280.25	494.35	1,295.00	477.94	
Souris Exhibition, Oct. 6th	1,376	1,786.00	1,059.00	304.00	1,363.00	439.00	1,200.00	466.00	63.00
Egmont Bay and Mt. Carmel, Exh. Oct. 12th	664	546.00	307.75	181.50	489.25	197.17	250.00	88.05	218.37
Provincial Horse Show, March 17th and 18th	105	972.00	634.85		634.85	42.15	500.00	176.15	

Combined Threshed Grain and Field Crops Competition, 1921

Upwards of $1,200.00 offered in prizes

—FOR—

FIELDS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND CLOVER FOR SEED.

The Department of Agriculture announces the Comeptitions in Threshed Grain and Fields of Standing Grain. The interest that is being taken in these Competitions by those who are anxious for improvement in their field crops has justified the continuation of the work and it is hoped that a greater number of entries will be received this year than formerly.

OBJECTS

The objects of the Competition may be cited as follows :—

1. To stimulate an interest in the production of pure clean seed of the best varieties of our farm crops.

2. To encourage and assist those who are engaged in growing seed grain.

3. To show the value of seed selection and the proper cultivation of the soil.

4. To direct the attention of the general farming public to the value of pure clean seed and better methods of cultivation.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

There will be competitions in each County, where there are five or more entries for wheat, barley, oats and clover for seed.

The methods of paying the prizes will be based on the score of each competitor. For Wheat and Barley forty cents a point, and for Oats and Clover fifty cents a point will be paid for each point of the score over and above eighty. A competitor scoring ninety-eight would receive $9.00 and as several in the county may have the same score each one will be paid according to points. The number of prizes paid will be proportionate to the number of entries. The prime object in paying special prizes for

Oats and Clover is for the production of high class seed for which there is an unlimited demand, and it is desirable that the product of the winning fields be reserved for seed purposes.

GRAIN INSPECTION

The inspection of the threshed grain is conducted during the winter months and liberal prizes are offered to those who wish to exhibit in county competitions held at Charlottetown during Farmer's Week. The exhibits for the Fair are taken from the farmer's bin by an inspector or representative of the Dominion Seed Branch. The sample then truly represents the quality of the seed offered for sale. No grower can compete unless he has for sale at least fifty bushels of oats, ten bushels wheat and ten bushels barley.

The grain is scored for the following :

Puriety of Variety	15	One point deducted for each kernel believed to be another variety.
Freedom from other kinds of grain	15	One point deducted for every ten kernels found of other kinds of grain.
Freedom from noxious weed seeds	20	Five points deducted for each noxious weed seed per pound of grain.
Well cleaned and graded to remove light and small kernels, common weed seeds and other foreign matter	15	Deductions based upon standard of cleaning.
Sound and good color	25	One point deducted for each per cent non germination.
Weight per measured bushel	10	Five points to be allowed for standard weight and add one point for each pound above standard weight up to ten points. Subtract one point for each pound under weight from 5 to 0.

A small sample is taken from each exhibit and sent to Ottawa for a germination test. The scores of the standing field and threshed grain are a guarantee to the purchaser of the quality of seed he is purchasing.

STANDING FIELD CROP COMPETITION

In order to be eligible for the competition the field must be seeded with :—

(a) Registered Banner Oats.

(b) Seed from a field which had been sown with registered seed and inspected and approved while growing.

(c) Seed from fields that have been two or more years in the Competitions and have scored not less than 24 out of 25 points for purity, and approved by the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown. Information as to where such seed can be obtained will be supplied on application to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

1. In order that farmers may be eligible for any competition there must be at least five entries in each county in which they wish to compete. If there be less than that number of entries the fees will be returned and there will be no competition.

2. The minimum number of prizes in any County shall be four.

3. Where there are six or more entries and up to ten there shall be five prizes. For ten or more entries and up to fifteen there shall be seven prizes. For fifteen or more entries and up to twnty there shall be nine prizes. For twenty or more entries and up to twenty-five there shall be twelve prizes. For twenty-five or more entries and up to thirty there shall be fifteen prizes. For thirty or more entries there shall be twenty prizes, and in same proportion to number of entries.

Prizes will be paid according to the score made.

5. The judging will be done by the representative of the Department of Agriculture.

6. An entrance fee of $1.00 for first entry and fifty cents each for each additional field will be charged. All entries to be made to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

ACREAGE:—For Wheat and Barley three acres will be required, for Oats five acres, for Clover half acre.

The following score card is used in judging the fields :—

General appearance, considering :

(1)	Stand of Crop	5)	
(2)	Type of plant, vigor and uniformity of growth	10)	20
(3)	Acreage, method of seeding, absence of lodging	5)	
	Freedom from weeds		20
	Freedom from smut, rust, blight and insects		10
	Freedom from other varieties & other kinds of grain		25
Apparent yield and quality of grain considering :			
(1)	Proportion of well-filled heads of plump grain of good quality	20)	
(2)	Uniformity and maturity	5)	25
	Total		100

Competitor's Score—Queen's County—Gordon McMillan, Judge

Name of Competitor	Address	Wheat	Stand of Crop 5 Points	Type, Uniformity, Growth—10 Points	Absence of Lodging 5 Points	Weeds 20 Points	Disease and Insects 10 Points	Other kinds of Grain 25 Points	Filling of Grain 20 Points	Uniformity of Maturity 5 Points	Total—100 Points
John Currie	Fairview	W. Fife	4¾	9½	5	19	9¾	24½	18½	4¾	95¾
Frank E. Rooney	Orwell Cove	W. Fife	4¾	9½	5	19½	10	23	18½	5	95¼
Fred Hyde	Cornwall	W. Fife	5	9¾	5	19½	9½	23	18¾	4¾	95¼
Peter Jackman	Pownal R. R.	W. Chaff	4½	9	5	19	9½	25	18	5	95
Wm. Clark	North Wiltshire	W. Fife	5	9¾	4¾	20	9	22½	19	5	95
A. J. Hynes	Cherry Valley	W. Fife	4½	9½	5	19½	9½	22	19	5	94
James Drake, Sr.	Cornwall	W. Fife	4¾	9	5	19½	9¼	23	18	5	93½
H. Murchison	North River	W. Fife	4½	8	5	19½	10	22¾	18½	5	93¼
John R. Dinnis	East Royalty	W. Fife	4¾	9½	4¾	20	9½	21	19	4½	93
E. J. Vessey	York	W. Fife	4½	8½	5	19	10	24¾	15	4½	91¼
R. B. McKinlay	North River	W. Fife	4½	8¾	4¾	19¾	10	20½	18	5	91¼
McLeod Bros.	Darlington	W. Fife	4	8	5	20	10	20½	18½	5	91
J. O. Hyndman	Charlottetown	Marquis	4½	9	5	19	9½	20	17	4¾	88¾
Lee Essory	Union Road		4½	9	5	19	9½	18	17	4½	86½
H. Hyde	Cornwall	W. Fife	3¼	7	5	16	10	24	16	5	86¼
		OATS									
McLeod Bros.	Darlington	Banner	4½	8½	5	19½	10	25	19	5	96½
Lee Essory	Union Road	Banner	4	9¼	5	19	9½	25	19	4¾	95¾
A. A. McBeath	Marshfield	Banner	4½	9	5	19½	9	25	19	4½	95½
Wm. Clark	North Wiltshire	Banner	5	9¾	5	19½	9	22½	19½	5	95¼
Gordon MacMillan	Cornwall	Banner	4¼	8	5	19¼	10	24½	18½	4½	94

Leigh Howard	Cornwall	Banner	4½	8½	4¾	19½	9½	23	19	4¾	93½
Frank E. Rooney	Orwell Cove	Banner	4¼	9	5	18	9½	25	17	5	92¾
A. J. Hynes	Cherry Valley	Banner	4	9	5	18½	9½	25	16	5	92
James Simpson	Bay View	Banner	4½	8	5	19½	9½	24½	16	4	91
Mrs. E. McGregor	French River	Banner	4¼	8	4¾	18½	9	24½	17	4½	90½
F. Hyde	Cornwall	Banner	4	7¾	5	19	9	24	16	5	89¾
H. Hyde	Cornwall	Banner	3¾	8½	5	16½	10	24½	17	4½	89¾
J. O. Hyndman	Charlottetown	Banner	4	8	5	18	9½	24	15	4	87½
E. J. Vessey	York	Banner	3½	7½	5	16	9½	25	16	4¼	86¾
		BARLEY									
H. Hyde	Cornwall	Ch'Town No. 80	4	8¼	5	18	10	24¾	18½	5	93½
McLeod Bros.	Darlington	Ch'Town No. 80	3½	7½	5	19	8½	24½	18	5	91

Competitor's Score—King's County—W. Boulter, Judge

Name of Competitor	Address	Wheat	Stand of Crop 5 Points	Type, Uniformity. Growth — 10 Points	Absence of Lodging 5 Points	Weeds 20 Points	Disease and Insects 10 Points	Other kinds of Grain 25 Points	Filling of Grain 20 Points	Uniformity of Maturity 5 Points	Total—100 Points
Richard Kickham	Souris West	W. R.	5	9½	5	20	9¾	23	19½	5	96¾
D. P. Ross	Lower Montague	W R.	4½	9½	4¾	20	9½	25	18	5	96¼
J. L. Hawkins	Murray Harbor	W. R.	4¾	9½	4¾	19	9¾	24½	19	4¾	96
Leith Cowan	Lower Montague	W. R.	4½	9	5	19	9½	25	18½	4½	95
John McLeod	Bridgetown	R. F.	4	9¼	4½	19¾	9¾	24	18½	5	94¾
R. L. Burge	St. Peters	W. R.	4¾	9	5	19	9¾	23	19	5	94½
John R. Campbell	Cardigan R. R. 5	W. F.	4½	9¾	5	19½	10	21	19¼	5	94
T. J. Wigginton	Bridgetown	W. Chaff	4½	9½	4½	19	9½	24	18	5	94
D. F. Egan	Mt. Stewart	W. R.	4¾	9½	5	19	10	20	19½	5	92¾
Thos. A. Curran	Peakes R. R. 4	W. F.	4½	9	5	20	9	22	18	4¾	92¼
Kieran Larkin	Farmington. Lot 56	R. F	4½	9¾	4¾	19	9½	22	18	4¾	92¼
Mal. O. McLeod	Bridgetown	W. C.	4½	9½	4	18¾	9¾	22	19	4¾	92¼
Edgar Giddings	Abney	W. F.	4	9	5	19¼	9½	24	17	4½	92¼
Mont Annear	Lower Montague	W. F.	4	9	5	19	9½	24	16½	4¾	91¾
Neil J. Shaw	Martinvale		4½	9½	5	19	9½	20	19	5	91½
Wm. C. McLeod	Bridgetown	W. R	4	9¾	4	19½	9¾	21	18	4½	90½
C. B. Clay	Bridgetown	W. F.	4	8	4½	19	9½	23	18	4½	90½
M. J. Kelly	Elliotvale	W. R.	4	8	4¾	19½	9	24	16	4½	89¾
		OATS									
Fabian Howlett	Gowan Brae	Banner	4¾	9½	4½	20	9½	25	19	4½	96¾
Wm. Howlett	Gowan Brae	Banner	4½	9¾	5	19	9½	25	19	5	96¾
Mont Annear	Lower Montague	Banner	4½	9½	5	19¾	9¾	25	18	5	96½

D. P. Ross	Lower Montague	Banner	4½	9½	5	19½	9	25	18	5	95½
J. L. Hawkins	Murray Harbor	Banner	4¾	9½	5	19	9	25	18	5	95¼
C. B. Clay	Bridgetown	Ligowo	4½	9½	4½	19¼	9½	25	18	4¾	95
Henry Douglas	Head Hillsboro	Banner	4¾	9¾	4½	19	9½	24	19	4½	95
T. J. Wigginton	Bridgetown	Ligowo	4½	9½	4½	18	9½	25	19	4½	94½
Leith Cowan	Lower Montague	Banner	4½	9	5	19	8½	25	18	5	94
Wm. C. McLeod	Bridgetown	Banner	4	8½	4½	19½	9½	25	17	5	93
Kieran Larkin	Farmington. Lot 56	Banner	4½	9	4½	18	9½	24	19	4½	93
M. J. Kelly	Elliotvale	Banner	4½	9	4¾	19	9½	23	18	5	92¾
E. Giddings	Abney	Banner	4	9	5	19	9½	25	16	4½	92
Walter Douglas	Mt. Stewart R. R. 1	Banner	4½	9	4	19	9	23	19	4½	92
R. L. Burge	St. Peters	Banner	4½	9	4¾	19	9½	22	18½	4½	91¾
Cornelius Laflerty	Peakes R. R.	Banner	4½	9½	4½	19	9½	21	18	4½	90½
Rev. J. C. McLean	Souris	Banner	4½	9	4½	19½	9¾	20	17½	4½	89¼
		BARLEY									
Wm. Howlett	Gowan Brae	2 rowed	5	9½	5	19½	10	23	19½	5	96½
J. L. Hawkins	Murray Harbor	Ch'Town No. 80	4½	9½	5	19	10	24	19	5	96
T. J. Wigginton	Bridgetown	Ch'Town No. 80	4	8	4¾	18	9½	24½	17	5	90¾
E. G. Giddings	Abney	2 rowed	4	8	5	19	9	25	16	4½	90½
Wm. C. McLeod	Bridgetown	Ch'Town No. 80	4	9½	4	19½	9½	22	17	4½	90
Mont Annear	Lower Montague	2 rowed	3½	9	5	17	9	25	15	5	88½

Competitor's Score—Prince County—Gordan McMillan, Judge

Name of Competitor	Address	Wheat	Stand of Crop 5 Points	Type, Uniformity, Growth—10 Points	Absence of Lodging 5 Points	Weeds 20 Points	Disease and Insects 10 Points	Other Kinds of Grain 25 Points	Filling of Grain 20 Points	Uniformity of Maturity 5 Points	Total—100 Points
Horace Wright	Bedeque	W. F.	4½	9½	5	19	9½	25	18	5	95½
John Simpson	Hamilton	Huron	4½	9½	4¾	19½	9½	25	18	4¾	95½
Colin Craig	Middleton	Huron	4½	9¾	5	19	9	24½	18½	5	95¼
James E. Murphy	Augustine Cove	W. R.	4½	9¼	5	19¾	9¾	25	17	4¾	95
W. H. McGregor	Central, Lot 16	Marquis	4½	9½	5	19½	9¾	22	18	4¾	93
Geo. McFarlane	Bedeque	Marquis	4½	9	5	19	10	23	18	4½	93
Wm. Gillcash	Glenwood	W. F.	4¾	8½	5	19½	9½	20	18	4½	89¾
Norman McL. Ramsay	Hamilton	W. F.	4½	9	5	17½	9½	20	19	4¾	89¼
W. E. Callbeck	N. Tryon	W. F.	4¼	8½	4¾	18½	9½	22	17	4¾	89¼
Charles Black	Albany R. R. 2	W. C.	4¼	8	4¾	19½	9½	22	16	4¾	88¾
Birchfield Yeo	Central, Lot 16	Marquis	4	8	5	19½	9¾	20	17¼	4¾	88¼
James Platts	Howlan	Marquis	5	9¼	5	15	8¾	21	19	5	88
Cornelius MacLellan	Arlington	Russian	3½	7½	5	19½	9¾	19	16½	4½	85¼
		OATS									
W. H. McGregor	Central, Lot 16	Banner	4½	9¾	5	19½	9¾	25	18½	4¾	96¾
Charles Taylor	Malpeque	Banner	4½	9½	4¾	19½	9½	25	18	4¾	95½
Thos. MacNutt	Malpeque	Banner	4½	9½	5	19	9½	25	18	4¾	95¼
Birchfield Yeo	Central, Lot 16	Banner	4½	9	5	19½	9½	25	18	4¾	95¼
John W. Woodside	Hamilton	Banner	4½	9	4½	19½	9½	24½	18½	4¾	94¾
John Simpson	Hamilton	Banner	4½	8½	4¾	19	9	25	19	4¾	94½
Prusha Lyle	Central, Lot 16	Banner	4½	9	5	19	9½	25	18	4½	94½
James K. McGougan	Malpeque	Banner	4¼	9¼	4¾	19½	9½	24½	17¾	4½	94
Austin Scales	St. Eleanors	Banner	4¾	9½	4¾	19¼	9½	24	18	4¼	94

James E. Murphy	Augustine Cove	Banner	4½	8½	5	19½	9¾	25	17	4½	93¾
Cornelius MacLellan	Arlington	Banner	4½	9	4¾	19	9	24½	18	4¾	93½
Thos. Waugh	Wilmot Valley	Banner	4½	8½	5	19½	9½	24¾	17	4½	93¼
Norman McL. Ramsay	Hamilton	Banner	4½	8½	4¾	18	9½	25	18½	4½	93¼
Roy E. McLean	Central, Lot 16	Banner	4½	8½	4¾	19	9½	25	17½	4½	93¼
James Platts	Howlan	Banner	5	9	5	19½	7½	23	19	5	92¾
Geo. McFarlane	Fernwood, Bedeque	Banner	4½	8½	5	18	9½	25	17½	4¾	92¾
Horace Wright	Lower Bedeque	Banner	4¾	8½	4½	19	9½	25	17	4¼	92½
Fred Ramsay	Hamilton	Banner	4¼	8¾	4¾	19½	9½	25	16	4¾	92½
George Crozier	Hamilton	Banner	4¼	8½	4¾	19½	9½	24½	16½	4¾	92¼
T. H. E. Enman	North St. Eleanors	Banner	4½	8½	4¾	19	9½	25	16¼	4½	92
James G. MacLean	Southwest	Banner	4¼	8½	4¾	18	9½	25	17½	4½	92
H. V. Carr	Miscouche	Banner	4½	8	4¾	19½	9½	25	16½	4¼	92
Howard Ramsay	Hamilton	Banner	4¼	8	5	18	9½	25	17½	4¾	92
O. B. MacCormack	St. Eleanors	Banner	4½	9	4¾	15	9¾	24¾	17	4½	89¼
Alfred Simpson	North St. Eleanors	Banner	3¾	7½	4¾	19	9½	25	14½	4¾	88¾
Herbert Lyle	North St. Eleanors	Banner	4¼	8	4¾	14	9¾	25	16½	4¾	87
		BARLEY									
James E. Murphy	Augustine Cove	No. 80	4½	9	5	19½	9¾	25	17	5	94¾
John Simpson	Hamilton	No. 80	4½	8	5	19½	9¾	24½	18	4¾	94
Ed. MacFadyen	Augustine Cove	No. 80	4½	9	4¾	19	9¾	24¾	17	4¾	93½
W. H. McGregor	Central, Lot 16	No. 80	4½	9½	4¾	19½	9½	23	18	4½	93¼
Birchfield Yeo	Central, Lot 16	No. 80	4½	9½	4½	19	9½	23	17½	4½	92
Cornelius MacLellan	Arlington	No. 80	4	8	5	19½	9½	24	15	4½	89½
James Platts	Howlan	Duckbill	4½	9¼	5	17½	8	22	17	5	88¼
W. E. Callbeck	N. Tryon	No. 80	4½	8½	4½	18	9	20	16	4½	85

Results Combined Field Crop and Threshed Grain Competition

The awards for the Threshed Grain Competition based on the final score given below were made up as directed by the Dominion Seed Branch, as follows :—

"Final awards shall be made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture based on 40 per cent of the total score for the Cleaned Seed and 60 per cent for the Field Score."

This explains the difference between the score of the Threshed Grain and the score on which awards were made :

QUEEN'S COUNTY—WHEAT

Placing	NAME	ADDRESS	SCORE
1st.	Frank E. Rooney	Orwell	95.75
2nd.	E. J. Vessey	York	92.75
3rd.	Frederick Hyde	Cornwall	92.35
4th.	John J. Currie	Fairview	92.35
5th.	J. O. Hyndman	Charlottetown	89.6
6th.	Harry Hyde	Cornwall	89.6

PRINCE COUNTY—WHEAT

1st.	Horace Wright	Bedeque	96.6
2nd.	Colin C. Craig	Middleton	96.2
3rd.	John Simpson	Hamilton	95.4
4th.	James E. Murphy	Augustine Cove	94.9
5th.	Charles Black	Albany R. R.	90.4
6th.	Cornelius McLellan	Arlington	88.7

KING'S COUNTY—WHEAT

1st.	D. P. Ross	L. Montague	95.
2nd.	Edgar Giddings	Murray River	93.6
3rd.	Mont Annear	Montague	92.8

QUEEN'S COUNTY—BARLEY

1st.	Harry M. Hyde	Cornwall	94.6
2nd.	McLeod Bros.	Darlington	92.2

PRINCE COUNTY—BARLEY

1st.	J. E. Murphy	Augustine Cove	96.3
2nd.	Birchfield Yeo	Central, Lot 16	94.6
3rd.	John Simpson	Hamilton	94.5
4th.	Cornelius McLellan	Arlington	93.1
5th.	Howard Ramsay	Hamilton	

KING'S COUNTY—BARLEY

1st.	Wm. Howlett	Gowan Brae	96.9
2nd.	Mont Annear	L. Montague	87.9

QUEEN'S COUNTY—OATS

1st.	McLeod Bros.	Darlington	95.6
2nd.	James Simpson	Bay View	93.6
3rd.	A. A. McBeath	Marshfield	92.6
4th.	E. J. Vessey	York	90.4
5th.	F. E. Rooney	Orwell Cove	89.
6th.	J. O. Hyndman	Charlottetown	87.4

PRINCE COUNTY—OATS

1st.	W. H. McGregor	Central, Lot 16	97.
2nd.	P. H. Lyle	Central, Lot 16	95.9
3rd.	Birchfield Yeo	Central, Lot 16	95.7
4th.	James E. Murphy	Augustine Cove	95.1
5th.	Charles Taylor	Malpeque	94.7
6th.	Roy E. McLean	Central, Lot 16	94.7
7th.	John Simpson	Hamilton	94.5
8th.	H. V. Carr	Miscouche	94.2
9th.	Keir Woodside	Hamilton	94.1
10th.	T. H. E. Inman	Summerside R. R. 1	93.8
11th.	N. McL. Ramsay	Hamilton	93.3
12th.	George Crozier	Hamilton	92.7
13th.	Jas. G. McLean	Central, Lot 16	92.4
14th.	Geo. McFarlane	Bedeque	92.3
15th.	Cornelius McLellan	Arlington	90.9
16th.	Thos. S. Waugh	Wilmot	89.6
17th.	Howard Ramsay	Hamilton	89.5
18th.	Alfred Simpson	Summerside	89.

KING'S COUNTY—OATS

1st.	Wm. Howlett	Gowan Brae	96.2
2nd.	Fabian Howlett	Gowan Brae	95.6
3rd.	D. P. Ross	L. Montague	94.9
4th.	Mont Annear	L. Montague	94.0
5th.	Henry Douglas	Head of Hillsboro	93.6
6th.	Edgar Giddings	Murray River	90.1

Competitor's Score—Threshed Grain Competition

	(Possible Score)	15	15	20	15	25	10	100	
NAME OF COMPETITOR	ADDRESS	Purity of Variety	Freedom other kinds of grain	Freedom noxious weed seeds	Cleaned and graded, common weed seeds other foreign matter	Color and germination	Weight per measured bushel	TOTAL	Lbs. per measured bushel
	QUEEN'S COUNTY—WHEAT								
Frank E. Rooney	Orwell Cove	15	15	20	14½	24	8	96½	63
E. J. Vessey	York	15	15	20	14	21	10	95	65
Harry M. Hyde	Cornwall	14¾	15	20	14	23	8	94¾	63
J. O. Hyndman	Charlottetown	14	15	20	14½	23	7	93½	62
Frederick Hyde	Cornwall	14	15	15	14	23	7	88	62
John J. Currie	Fairview	15	15	20	14¼	16	7	87¼	62
	PRINCE COUNTY—WHEAT								
Horace Wright	Bedeque	15	15	20	14¾	24	9½	98¼	64½
Colin C. Craig	Middleton	15	15	20	14¾	24	9	97¾	64
John Simpson	Hamilton	15	15	20	13¾	23	9	95¾	64
J. E. Murphy	Augustine Cove	15	15	20	14¾	21	9	94¾	64
Cornelius McLellan	Arlington	14½	15	20	14½	23	7	94	62
Charles N. Black	Bedeque	14	14½	20	14	23	7½	93	62½
	KING'S COUNTY—WHEAT								
Edgar Giddings	Murray River	14½	15	20	14¼	23	9	95¾	64
Mont Annear	Lower Montague	14¾	15	20	14¾	21	9	94½	64
D. P. Ross	Lower Montague	14¾	15	20	14½	23	6	93¼	61

	QUEENS COUNTY—BARLEY								
Harry M. Hyde	Cornwall	14¾	14¼	20	14	24	10	97	54
McLeod Bros.	Darlington	15	13½	20	14¼	22	10	94¾	54
	PRINCE COUNTY—BARLEY								
J. E. Murphy	Augustine Cove	15	15	20	14¾	24	10	98¾	56
Cornelius McLellan	Arlington	15	15	20	14½	24	10	98½	54
Birchfield Yeo	Central, Lot 16	15	15	20	14½	24	10	98½	55
John Simpson	Hamilton	15	14¼	20	11½	25	10	97¾	53
Howard Ramsay	Hamilton	15	13	10	14½	25	10	97½	53
	KING'S COUNTY—BARLEY								
William Howlett	Gowan Brae	15	14¼	20	14¼	24	10	97½	54
Mont Annear	Montague	15	15	20	14	14	9	87	52
	QUEEN'S COUNTY—OATS								
James Simpson	Bay View	14	15	20	14½	24	10	97½	40
E. J. Vessey	York	14	14½	20	14½	23	10	96	39
McLeod Bros.	Darlington	15	15	20	14½	22	8	94¼	37
A. A. McBeath	Marshfield	15	15	20	14¼	17	7	88¼	36
J. O. Hyndman	Charlottetown	11	12	20	14¼	25	5	87¼	34
Frank E. Rooney	Orwell Cove	15	15	20	14¼	19	1	84¼	31
	PRINCE COUNTY—OATS								
P. H. Lyle	Central, Lot 16	15	15	20	14½	24	10	98½	40
J. E. Murphy	Augustine Cove	15	15	20	14	24	10	98	39
W. H. McGregor	Central, Lot 16	15	15	20	14½	24	9	97½	38
Roy E. McLean	Central, Lot 16	15	15	20	14	24	9	97	38
T. H. E. Inman	Summerside R. R. 1	15	15	20	14½	24	8	96½	37

Competitor's Score—Threshed Grain Competition

NAME OF COMPETITOR	ADDRESS	Purity of Variety	Freedom other kinds of grain	Freedom noxious weed seeds	Cleaned and graded, common weed seeds other foreign matter	Color and germanation	Weight per measured bushel	TOTAL	Lbs. per measured bushel
	(Possible Score)	15	15	20	15	25	10	100	
Birchfield Yeo	Central, Lot 16	15	15	20	14½	22	10	96½	42
H. V. Carr	Miscouche	15	14½	20	14¼	24	8	95¾	37
John Simpson	Hamilton	15	14½	20	13¾	23	8	94¼	37
Norman McL. Ramsay	Hamilton	15	15	20	13½	23	7	93½	36
Charles Taylor	Malpeque	15	14	20	14	25	5½	93½	34½
Keir Woodside	Hamilton	15	14¼	20	13½	24	7	93¼	36
George Crozier	Hamilton	15	13	20	14½	23	6	93¼	35
James G. McLean	Central, Lot 16	15	15	20	14	21	8	93	37
Geo. F. McFarlane	Bedeque	15	15	20	13¾	21	7	91¾	36
Alfred Simpson	Summerside R. R.	15	15	20	14	17	7	88	36
Cornelius McLellan	Arlington	15	15	19	13	23	2	87	31
Howard Ramsay	Hamilton	15	14½	20	13¼	19	4	85¾	33
Thos. S. Waugh	Wilmot	15	15	20	13	20	1	84	31
	KING'S COUNTY—OATS								
William Howlett	Gowan Brae	15	15	20	14½	24	7	95½	36
D. P. Ross	Montague	15	14½	20	14	24	7	94½	36
Fabian Howlett	Gowan Brae	15	14½	20	14½	22	8	94	37
Henry Douglas	Head of Hillsboro	15	15	20	14½	22	5	91½	34
Mont Annear	Lower Montague	15	14¼	20	14	23	4	90¼	33
Edgar Giddings	Murray River	15	15	20	14¼	22	1	87¼	31

Agricultural Statistics of the Province of Prince Edward Island 1921

The statistics of the Live Stock and Field Crops for 1921 are herewith given. Annual Agriclutural Statistics for the Dominion are collected in June of each year under Co-operative arrangements between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The returns were collected by distributing cardboard schedules to the farmers through the rural schools.

The following statement shows for 1921 the approximate number of farmers in each province with the number and percentage of the schedules actually returned since the system was organized :

Province	Number of Farms 1921	Numbers of Returns				Percentage of Returns			
		1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921
P. E. Island	13,888	7,766	3,770	4,903	4,414	55	27	36	32
Nova Scotia	46,269	20,868	12,136	16,249	16,781	38	24	30	36
N. Brunswick	35,562	13,937	6,643	7,266	5,853	36	17	19.5	16
Quebec	142,017	34,894	24,735	19,076	29,374	20	17	13	21
Ontario	184,337	79,968	36,213	31,342	37,870	43	19	17	20
Maintoba	55,184	17,808	10,536	16,738	15,271	38	21	33	23
Saskatchewan	120,900	46,089	35,531	35,939	32,660	44	34	34.6	27
Alberta	86,000	13,574	4,919	14,454	11,862	20	7	21	14
British Columbia	14,211	6,534	7,970	8,694	5,986	42.5	58	60	42
Total	698,368	241,438	142,453	154,661	160.071	36	21.5	23	23

It will be noted that while only 32 per cent of our farmers made returns this number is considerably above the average for the Dominion. It is unfortunate that so little attention is given to the filling in of returns. The information is used only for statistical purposes and as such is indirectly of inestimable value to farmers. The number of farms in the province was based on the number given in the decennial census which evidently includes the correct total for the province. From the returns received a pro rata compilation would give a fairly accurate total for each county. We would urge our teachers to make the best possible use of the statistics of their district and use the results during the school term as a basis for rural science work.

LIVE STOCK

	Stallions	Mares	Geldings	Colts and Fillies	Total
King's	18	451	3,168	751	4,388
Queen's	40	7,560	5,695	1,408	14 703
Prince	30	6,504	4,277	1,409	12,220
Total	88	14,515	13,140	3,568	31,311

	Calves Dairy	Calves Beef	Yearling Dairy	Yearling Beef	Heifers	Milch Cows	Beef Cows	Steers	Bulls Dairy	Bulls Beef	Total
Kings	4,451	1,988	3,606	1,756	3,700	13,220	603	1,540	448	187	31,499
Queens	8,287	4,210	6,227	3,836	5,999	23,233	1,947	2,881	1,019	572	58,211
Prince	7,059	3,883	5,699	3,725	5,054	18,569	905	2,622	757	212	48,485
Total	19,797	10,081	15,532	9,317	14,753	55,022	3,455	7,043	2,224	971	138,195

	Sheep	Lambs	Swine	Turkeys	Hens	Geese	Ducks
Kings	26,227	20,087	19,404	628	178,776	6,278	2,591
Queens	25,943	21,861	21,106	262	267,103	10,231	4,229
Prince	19,753	17,893	11,937	3,263	201,209	10,560	4,313
Total	71,923	59,840	42,447	4,153	647,088	27,069	11,133

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Final Estimate of the Area, Yield and Value of Field Crops, 1921

CROPS	Area	Yield Per Acre	Total Yield	Average Price	Total Value
	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	$	$
WHEAT :					
King's	8,837	14.50	128,000	1.00	128,000
Queen's	14,070	16.50	232,200	1.00	232,200
Prince	11,199	19.00	212,800	1.00	212,800
Totals	34,106	16.75	573,000	1.00	573.000
OATS :					
King's	43,053	21.25	915,000	0.50	458,000
Queen's	78,383	26.50	2,077,000	0.50	1,039,000
Prince	68,107	31.25	2,126,000	0.50	1,063,000
Totals	189.453	27.00	5,118,000	0.50	2,560,000
BARLEY :					
King's	1,296	17.50	22,700	0.75	17,025
Queen's	2,519	25.75	64,900	0.75	48.675
Prince	2,519	23.75	59,800	0.75	44.850
Totals	6,334	23.25	147,400	0.75	110,550
PEAS :					
King's	61	22.00	1,340	1.25	1,700
Queen's	103	28.00	2,890	1.25	3,600
Prince	48	16.00	770	1.25	1,000
Totals	212	23.50	5,000	1.25	6,300
BUCKWHEAT :					
King's	622	15.00	9,300	0.75	6.975
Queen's	943	28.25	26,600	0.75	19,950
Prince	1,367	27.00	36,900	0.75	27.675
Totals	2,932	24.75	72,800	0.75	54,600

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Final Estimate of the Area, Yield and Value of Field Crops, 1921
(CONTINUED)

CROPS	Area	Yield Per Acre	Total Yield	Average Price	Total Value
	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	$	$
MIXED GRAINS :					
King's	2.198	24.00	52,800	0.80	42,240
Queen's	10,240	27.75	284,200	0.80	227,360
Prince	4,332	35.75	154,900	0.80	123,920
Totals	16,770	29.25	491,900	0.80	393,520
POTATOES :					
King's	11,212	150	1,681,800	.45	756,810
Queen's	14,337	160	2,293,920	.45	1,032,264
Prince	11,372	175	1,990,100	.45	895,545
Totals	36,921	162	5,965,820	.45	2,684,619
TURNIPS & MANGOLDS :					
King's	1,994	500	872,000	.20	174,400
Queen's	4,956	600	2,973,600	.20	594,720
Prince	3,061	600	1,836,600	.20	567,320
Totals	9,961	570	5,682,200	.20	1,336,440
HAY & CLOVER :					
King's	58,010	.50	29,095	30.00	870.150
Queen's	108,302	.90	97,471	30.00	2,924,130
Prince	88,698	1.00	88,698	30.00	2,660,940
Totals	255,010	.8	215,174	30.00	6,455,220
FODDER CORN :					
King's	61	10.00	600	6.00	3,600
Queen's	280	10.00	2,800	6.00	16,800
Prince	144	10.00	1,400	6.00	8,400
Totals	485	10.00	4,800	6.00	28,800